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VOL. II, NO. 255. BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Oct				
31st ,,	India	8000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000		
21 ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000		
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000		

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	20th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tanda	3808	25th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	5th Nov.	97th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6285	14th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London	A&C	8896	10th Nov.	....
City of York	A&C	7810	24th ,,	....

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5821	....	29th March.
City of Manchester	A&C	5561	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April
City of Cairo	A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares	A&C	6944	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LINGA,	2,185,	Mon. 26th Oct.	11 a.m.,	†P.B. D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA,	3080	Thurs., 29th Oct.,	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LHASA,	2,184,	Fri. 30th Oct.		*Direct ‡C. M.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
‡Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

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A STEAMER to be named later.

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Bombay.
26th October, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S. S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S·S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S·S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
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We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

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We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
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RESERVED FUND 19,250,000

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WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

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Shillong, 17th October, 1914. 3010

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Applicants must have obtained First Class Drivers' Certificate of any Local Government and must have had experience in the running of Worthington or other Pumps of 60 B. H. P. capacity and of Lancashire Boilers.

Salary Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications.

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WANTED for the POST of INSPECTOR of Public Conveyances in Poona City and Cantonments and Kirkee a smart active man; good knowledge of English and Marathi indispensable. Security of Rs. 1000/- (one thousand) required. Government Pensioners preferred. Salary Rs. 100/- per mensem and Rs. 10/- Conveyance allowance.

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Salary Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications.

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E. H. INGLE,
District Superintendent of Police,
Poona. 4178

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Chepauk, 20th October, 1914. 3013

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One brand new English-made BRASS DOUBLE BED-STEAD with wire mattress at cost price. Apply to Box No. 963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4232

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 20 H.P. Robson make, one Portable Steam Engine and two Motor Mills—all in working order. For further particulars apply to CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post No. 9, Bombay. 42.

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.
Price Rs. 20 each.
Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition.
Price annas eleven per hundred.
Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 3979

TO BE LET

TO BE LET a large airy OFFICE ROOM on the 3rd floor above West End Watch Co. Apply WEST END WATCH Co., 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 4229

WAR RELIEF for Hindus only. Up-to-date blocks to be let in Janmahomed building at greatly reduced rent. Apply at the building for particulars. 4235

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of the bungalow situated at sea side, EYRAMJEE HILL Road, Bandora, near Blue Bungalow. Apply Messrs CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post Box No. 9, Bombay. 4156.

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, notified to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1914, has by oversight not been duly notified in accordance with the Provisions of Article 55 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Notice is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday, the 26th October 1914 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1914.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
6. Mr. Narhar G. Boramanikar having given notice to pass the undermentioned extraordinary resolutions to consider and if advisable to pass the same:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That without prejudice to the contention of the Company that the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 17th day of June 1914, held at Bombay, was properly, legally, and validly, convened and that the Resolution passed thereat, was duly passed, the Company has waived and hereby waives all irregularities, if any in convening the meeting, and that this meeting entirely approves of, adopts, and confirms the Resolution passed by the said meeting removing Mr. Venkat Kristniah from the office of Director of the Company, and appointing Mr. Keshavrao Vakil, a Director, in his place.
2. That this meeting entirely disapproves of the institution of Suit No. 648 of 1914 by the said Mr. Venkat Kristniah in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 12th October, to 26th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
for *The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,*
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 13th October, 1914.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	" Muttra	"	8.45
23.20	" Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	" Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantonment	"	22.12
8.56	" Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	" Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10	" Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13	" Peshawar Cantonment	"	8.48.

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	" Meerut Cantonment	"	2.11
3.27	" Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26	" Am Cantonment †	"	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Traffic Manage

NOTICE.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1914 for forty appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion and ten appointments in the Indian portion of the Signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls, and must have passed the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation only, at the Local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians), must be made to the Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before the 6th November 1914. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above in original. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay 23rd October, 1914. 4221

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 10/-, (Rs. ten only), per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1914, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th November 1914, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 31st October 1914, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 31st October, to 7th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay 23rd October 1914. 4231

NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, DELHI, (in liquidation).

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 209.

IT having been resolved on the 4th October, 1914, at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, to wind up the Company voluntarily under Section 203 (3), NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 25th October, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company near Chauraha Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Dated the 5th October, 1914.

B. G. PANDYA,
(of Messrs. H. Jhaveri and Pandya, Certified Accountants, London),
Liquidator.
4187

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII. OF 1913.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, DELHI, (in liquidation.)

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 206.

IT is hereby notified for public information that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 4th October, 1914, it has been resolved under Section 203, (3) to wind up the above-named Company voluntarily.

Dated the 5th October, 1914.

B. G. PANDYA,
(of the firm of Messrs. H. Jhaveri and Pandya, Accountants and Auditors.)
Liquidator.
4187

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1914.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination of a Director.
4. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th October to 9th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October 1914. 4145

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE MURTAJAPUR-KARANJA SECTION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

ON and from the 1st November 1914, the Murtajapur-Karanja Section of the Central Provinces Railway will be opened for Goods and Coaching traffic. Two mixed trains each way will run daily on and from the same date to the following Time Table:—

Down Mixed Trains.			Up Mixed Trains.		
Stations.	No. 801, H.M.	No. 805. H.M.	Stations	No. 805 H.M.	No. 804 H.M.
Murtajapur	Dep. 6 0	13 0	Karanja..	Dep. 9 6	16 15
Kinkhed...	Arr. 6 31	13 31	Vilegaon..	Arr. 9 37	16 47
	Dep. 6 41	13 41		Dep. 9 54	17 2
Vilegaon...	Arr. 6 58	13 53	Kinkhed...	Arr. 10 11	17 21
	Dep. 7 13	14 13		Dep. 10 19	17 22
Karanja...	Arr. 7 45	14 45	Murtajapur	Arr. 10 50	13 0

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th October 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL KALA-CHOWKI ROAD, ABDUL REHMAN STREET (WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY), PAREL ROAD, SEEVRI CROSS ROAD, (VADALA).

High Court Suit No. 496 of 1913.

Haji Abdoola Haji Mahomed ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said suit on the 19th day of March 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the following days, times and places, the following valuable landed properties..

LOT NO. 1.

PAREL, KALA CHOWKI ROAD PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, the 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Vacant land of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Parel Kalachowki Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,680 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by the property of Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, on the West by Lot No. 2 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by the property of Rachel Mill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8390 and 8392 and Street No. 61 and 65 Kala Chowki Road.

Particulars of Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3439 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No.. 168. New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 1, and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57,

Particulars of Lot No. —All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with a chawl, standing thereon,—situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1039 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168, New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511 and 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No.. 2 on the west by Parel Road, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mills, Co., and on the south by a passage and beyond by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E." Ward No. 7501 and Street, No. 99, Kala Chowki Road.

LOT NO. 4: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY ON THURSDAY THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1440, New No. 7189, old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the south by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 21 and street No. 85.

LOT NO 5: PAREL ROAD PROPERTY, ON FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1914, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,538 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Parsi orphanage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1039 (1), 1039 (2), 1039 (3), 1039 (4), 1039 (5) and Street Nos. 143A. 175, 147—169, 71, 1771A, 73, 173A, 173B.

LOT NO. 6: BUNGALOW WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC. AND DYEING FACTORY ETC., AT SEEWRI CROSS ROAD (VADALA): ON SATURDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl, a bungalow, a dyeing factory (with a boiler and tubs) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seevri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25904 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenueu under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/2186, and 12186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185. 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187. A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213. 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185. 5—10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2 a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2—10/-2186, 9/2185, 2—12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213 5/2187 and 1—13/2188, 7—15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th Oct. 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
26th and 27th Instant at 2-30 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY MONDAY and TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, each day at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near market all the stock in trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large lot of fancy and mechanical toys, a large assortment of Baba garries, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5, and 7 seats, figures, a good assortment of pocket and household electric lamps and torches, batteries, a large assortment of alarm and other timepieces, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a good lot of draught and other games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts birds cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles, hair and clothes brushes, a large variety of cutlery, assorted Japanese scents, cash boxes, fancy plush and leather writing cases and jewellery and workboxes, a charming lot of presentation platedware consisting of cruets, pickle and jam frames, butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, napkin rings, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, call bells, soda syphons, jardiniers, and pots, fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th Oct. 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.
Also under the Patronage and presence of
The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries Consuls,
The Bombay Branch of the
Ex: Soldiers' Society of India and Burma
Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1914.
IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-0 P.M.
Entrance Rs. 3-0-0 One Gent. and Lady.
Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the members or the following:—
G. A. NEWBY,
Bazargate Police Station;
G. THOMPSON,
Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;
OR THE BRANCH SECRETARY,
W. J. PRYKE,
Asst. Station Master,
Victoria Terminus.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"THE CHILDREN OF CAPTAIN GRANT"

A Highly Sensational Film ever shown on the Cinema Screen

5,500 FT. LONG.

Adapted and suited to the film photography

JULES VERNE

Is the most powerful name in "Historic and Scientific Researches Novels."

And the whole story is most faithfully filmed from his most popular work.

You will be simply thunderstruck

To witness the most terrible, the most heart-rending, the most blood-thirsty, and at the same time the most int epid the bravest and by far the most stupendous scenes ever put to the screen.

In short it beggars words to describe the Film.
Exclusive right secured at an exorbitant expense.
Still, the Prices are Half.
Mind, this is the only opportunity.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee Show with Prizes. 5-15 to 6-4 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALAC

Sandhurst Road,

TELEPHONE No. 1266.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. 1271 No.

Great Patriotic Film.

"ENGLAND EXPECTS"

An All British Picture.

A stirring patriotic military Drama dealing with the present day situation. t is a story which will appeal to every patriotic citizen. Besides it is topical film in every sense of the word, showing actual scenes in London on the outbreak of the war.

is the first film of its kind that has come to Bombay.

I the film of the moment.

WE EXPECT EVERY AN, WOMAN AND CHILD TO SEE THIS GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE.

3 Shows Nightly :—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5- 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

13, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Post Box No. 84,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Bangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23.		
Maur	Farnus	Bangkok Oct. 2
Oct. 24.		
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Oct. 22
Earl of Douglas	Renn	Port Said Oct. 16
Mongolia	Lewellin	London Oct. 2
Colenso	Branton	Hull Sept. 16
Colaba	J. W. Ross	Samerang Sept 12
Oct. 25.		
Olympia	Henderson	Liverpool
Inverness	Venus	Calcutta Oct. 15
Clan Leslie	Henderson	Glasgow Sept. 30
Oriental	Valentine	Hongkong Oct. 10
Chakdara	Sparrow	Persian Gulf Oct.15

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24.		
City of Lincoln	Jenkins	Karachi.
Umaluga	Cox	Middlesborough.
Iran	Peabody	Calcutta.
Heim	Erikson	Bangkok
Salsette	Vine	Aden.
Lhasa	Penney	Karachi.
Egypt	Mountford	Calcutta.
Oct. 25.		
Aspinet	Smith	Calcutta & Colombo.
Mongolia	Lewellin	Sydney.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer Colaba for Calcutta.

Do.	Wartenfels	for	Hull & Middlesborough.
Do.	Banca	for	Chiua.
Do.	Maur	for	Bangkok.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain Farnus, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Bangkok, which port she left on October 2 with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on October 22 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Earl of Douglas:—The steamer Earl of Douglas, 2,761 tons, Captain R. G. Renu, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said, which port she left on October 16 with ballast.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aspinet:—The steamer Aspinet, 3,170 tons, Captain L. Smith, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, Cochin and Colombo with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain Penney, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mongolia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia, 4,939 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, which port she left on October 2 with mails, a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Sunday for Sydney.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain G. M. Montford, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Leslie:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2,499 tons, Captain C. W. Henderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she left on September 30 with a general cargo.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,084 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hongkong, which port she left on October 10 with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colenso:—The Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain H. Branton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, which port she left on September 16 with a general cargo.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. W. Ross, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Samerang, which port she left on September 12 with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain J. L. Henderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,407 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she left on October 15 with coal.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W. R. Sparro, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, which place she left on October 15 with a general cargo and passengers.

Sunday, October 25th.

P. DOCK.

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Groeswen	31.10 Jones	Ralli Bros.
Maria C.	Schroppa	Italian S. N. & Co
C & R Clan Maclean	Williamson 28.10.	J. Finlay & Co
P. Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	K. N. & Co
Fazilka	Rase	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

Macalla	Thompson 31.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
*26.10 Whateley Hall	Mead 26.10.	L. Dreyfus & Co.
Rangoon Maru	Nonura	N. Y. K. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper 26.10.	S. Smidt & Co
City of London	Elliot 28.10.	K. N. & Co
Vasilefs Constantinos	Manairs 31.10	Ralli Bros
* 26.10 K Pavonian	Hicken 26.10.	K. N. & Co
India	Kenrick 31.10 Harbour Wharf.	P. & O. Co
Mahandi	Esmas 26.10.	Bo. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	Sabudin 26.10.	H. W. V. D, M. M. & Co M. W. D. D.
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. Co.

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aragon	Mason	
Appledore	Jones	K. N. & Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Colaba	J. W. Ross	M. M. & Co
Colenso	Branton	J. Finlay & Co.
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Earl of Douglas	Renn	
Glenclunv	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	
Inverness	Venus	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Karmala	Evans	
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lai Sang	Mooney	
Maluntad	Paulsen	
Marian	Schroffacan	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Farnus	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A G & Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
Ponus	Hayward	Standard Oil Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Steinbergen	Deyonge	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels		Dock Manager

IMPORTS.

Oct. 24.

S. S. Fazilka from Brisbane, Agents M. M. and Co.—5,490 cases preserved meat, 88 pipes tallow, 1,254 tons coal.

S. S. Appledore from Cardiff, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—5,447 3/20 tons coal, 401 6/20 tons coke.

S. S. Ponus from St. Francisco, Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York.—8,69,883 imperial gallons refined oil in bulk, 1,200 barrels 30 cases lubricating oil.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—66,887 pieces 3,251 bundles teak scantlings, 551 pieces teak squares, 1 piece yang square, 150 pieces teak squared buttends.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct 25.

The disturbance in Northwest India has nearly disappeared. Monsoon continues active in the south of the Peninsula. Temperature is low in east Behar, west Bengal Orissa, and north Hyderabad.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and south-west Madras; local in east Punjab and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, hills of the United Provinces, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Calicut two inches, Trivandrum, Madura and Nagapatam one, Madras two, Cuddalore, Bellary and Ootacamand three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in East Punjab; extension in East Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 24TH OCTOBER 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Agra but in defect at Jhansi. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner but damper in Sind. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is 7deg. to 11deg. F. in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, south-east Madras and probably in Mysore. In north-west India conditions continue slightly unsettled and skies are generally lightly to moderately clouded but no precipitation of importance has been reported.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar. Isolated showers are possible in the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 24th of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. (23rd)	90.8	77.9	63	0.00		—0.05
Jask	89.4	77.9	8.	0.78		0.72
Muskat			45			
Do. (23rd)	97.0	82.3	45	0.53		0.33
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.3	64.5	59	9.71		4.97
Rawalpindi	80.2	53.7	32	26.26		3.51
Lahore	83.0	64.2	71	21.04		5.78
Sirsa	92.2	64.6	55	18.78		
Ambala	85.1	62.1	87	33.54		9.96
Delhi	86.7	63.7	74	29.56		5.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.6	65.6	66	29.67		4.73
Mainpuri	90.0	60.3	70	24.74		0.25
Jhansi	94.7	61.5	33	24.26		—10.34
Cawnpore	90.0	61.3	68	28.33		—5.13
Allahabad	90.6	60.5	68	36.24		0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	97.3	67.2	69	4.42		2.17
Karachi	87.5	76.2	85	6.85		0.72
Ajmer	88.8	61.4	58	18 79		—0.26
Jaipore	94.4	69.1	13	24.59		2.64
Kotah	95.8	69.6	49	24.64		—1.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	66.0	40	11.25		—2.24
Dwarka	88.5	77.7	70	17.16		3.47
Veraval	93.3	71.3	56	27.17		9.98
Rajkot	97.1	66.4	53	34.51		8.72
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	64.8	50	39.10		19.22
Surat	96.3	67.	49	57.45		17.38
Ahmedabad	97.6	67.8	41	39.72		10.71
Deesa	95.1	62.0	40	26.58		3.31
Neemuch	91.9	60.8	39	29.15		1.88
Indore	91.1	61.9	50	26.36		—4.72
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	57.9	60	47.21		—4.40
Saugor	90.4	65.2	32	32.11		—10.99
Hoshangabad	90.4	61.6	65	43.88		—2.62
Khandwa	95.1	61.4	40	31.18		3.04
Akola	92.2	66.5	45	26.64		—3.32
Amraoti	90.	62.5	38	31.83		1.03
Nagpur	90.6	59.8	56	39.82		—5.19
Chanda	88.5	58.4	72	35.74		—13.29
Raipur	87.7	61.1	63	41.43		—4.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	78.6	58	81.29		10.93
Ratnagiri	97.7	76.7	45	12565		26.76
Mormugao	89.0	77.0	83	11356		24.37
Karwar	93.4	75.4	91	14687		30.40
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB —						
Malegaon	91.7	57.1	48	27.21		6.38
Ahmednagar	90.1	51.5	40	17.39		—2.13
Poona	90	55.3	52	30.08		6.27
Sholapur	91.0	67.1	56	24.18		—1.76
Bijapur	90.7	66.3	63	13.88		—3.25
Belgaum	85.3	65.7	68	30.43		38.06
Aurangabad	89.2	57.2	34	25.05		—0.55
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.5	58 6	50	53.56		16.05
Hyderabad	87.1	69.7	83	39.32		12.65
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	74.5	83	0.08	14174	27.22
Calicut	87.8	75.3	89	0.60	10663	10.00
Cochin	89.4	74.7	80	0.2	32.18	—0.81
Colombo	86.5	73.4	9	0.23	32.12	1.19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madipatam	89.3	74.2	75	..	25.75	—3.21
Bellary	94.0	72 0	71	..	14.29	0.37
Guddapah	90.8	70.1	79	..	20 04	—2.78
Madras	84.	74.6	87	0 25	28.63	5.06
Bangalore	81.7	65.8	87	0.58	20.05	—4.54
Coimbator	86	169.3	80	3.17	11.05	0.45
Trichinopoly	88.0	71.7	80	0.12	11.36	—5.81
Negapatam	89.6	78.7	95	2.70	27 32	17.14

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 23rd October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.914 Inches.
Temperature of Air	86.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.3 ,,
Dew Point	70 8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.601 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0 degrees
Minimum do. do.	81.2 ,,
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	ENE.ESE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	381 miles.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT:—Mr. M. H. Harrison, C.S., reverts to Punjab. Lieut.-Col. Prall, I.M.S., reverts temporarily to military duty. Captain Williams, 1-10 Gurkhas, employed Burma Military Police.

It is notified that a paper in Garmukhi entitled "Shamsher-i-Khalsa" published at Stockton California, is forfeited under the Indian Press Act 10.

Mr. J. Hope Simpson, late Officiating Superintendent, Port Blair, reverts to United Provinces.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:—Captain Oliver is appointed as Additional Assistant to the Political Agent, Kotah. Lieut.-Col. McConaghey officiates as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. Captain Finnis is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Quetta Pishin. Mr. A. H. Grant officiates as Secretary, Foreign and Political Department. Mr. H. N. Bolton acting as Deputy Secretary. Mr. C. C. Watson is granted one year's leave. Mr. C. S. Harper is posted as Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore. Captain Hunter, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand. Major Lethbridge, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service revert to military duty:—Lieut.-Col. Burden, Major Fayrer and Husband and Captains White, Dickson and Hunter.

Personal salute of eleven guns is granted to Sultan Sir Ali Bin Ahmed of Alhauta (Lahej).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:—Captain Drake, I.M.S., Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, reverts temporarily to military duty. Mr. F. V. Rushforth is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:—Mr. A. D. Pickford of Begg Dunlop and Company is appointed as member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Wood resigned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—The Bishop of Bombay is empowered with Episcopal Jurisdiction over the See of Calcutta during the absence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Capt. Stewart, I.M.S., reverts to military duty. Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., acts as Health Officer, Simla.

ARMY DEPARTMENT:—Brigadier-General Egerton becomes Brigade Commander, vice Major-General Turner. The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—Lieutenants C. W. F. P. Roberts to Cavalry Branch, F. W. L. G. Norton Fagge and R. H. Nicholas to Infantry Branch, Second Lieutenant L. W. W. Colleges, E. Ederston, J. H. C. Gayer and E. L. Anderson to Infantry Branch. Lieut.-Col. Halbert, I.M.S. (Bengal), retired from service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT:—The following are appointed probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents:—V. L. Dean, North Western Railway; R. Q. Crutt Wilson, Eastern Bengal State Railway; R. E. A. Sims, Eastern Bengal State Railway; R. Proudlouk, North Western Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned surveys being carried out by the Agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for the following lines of railway:—(1) Lohardaga to Jaithari station, the Katni branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway with branch to Lala Coal Field on 2 ft. 6 inches gauge; (2) from Gunupur to Parvatipur on the 5 ft. 6 inches gauge and (3) Vizianagram to Vizagapatam via Bimlipatam on the 5 ft. 6 inches gauge. These surveys will be known as the Bengal Nagpur Railway extension surveys.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th October 191 , was 30.158 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison on at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Mon	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Nil	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Nil.
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	24	m 2 48	28 5	24	m 8 49	19 9
		2 24a	25 4		8 33a	16 7
Sun.	25	m 3 17	27 4	25	m 10 20	20 4
		3 38a	24 2		9 36a	18 1
M.	26	m 5 0	26 5	26	m 0 1a	20 3
		5 10a	23 7		11 15a	19 4
Tu.	27	m 6 27	26 4	27	1 15a	19 7
		6 56a	23 8			
W.	28	m 7 36	25 11	28	m 0 52	19 9
		8 14a	24 6		2 6a	18 9
Th.	29	m 8 29	26 0	29	m 1 58	19 5
		9 11a	25 6		2 47a	18 0
F.	30	m 9 10	26 1	30	m 2 50	19 7
		9 52a	26 4		3 20a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 26 (Monday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 9m.
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 29 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.
,, 30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 8h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 6h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14 o m, b.g Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot 22 11-16
„ 2 months hence .. unquoted
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st .. ..
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st .. } 3½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. £ 90,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 15,000 at 1-3 31-32 d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23rd.

Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. 6,02,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports .. 6,79,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,700
„ „ Imports 2,668

Liverpool, Oct. 24th.

Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 4,400
„ „ Sales of East Indian Egyptian 300
„ „ Imports 4,093

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

Tone 'Cloths' moderate demand, irregular trade.
Tone "Yarns" Increased activity, very low figures.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Total Actual Export 3,000
„ Forwarded 40,000
„ Imports 34,000
„ Stock 730,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, October 24th.

Bales.
Total in Sight ..... unreceived
Total Sales 33,000
East Indian Sales 17,000
Total Export 2,000
East Indian Stock 74,000
East Indian Forwarded 1,000
East Indian Actual Export 1,500
American Afloat 1,13,000
East Indian Afloat 1,000
Total Afloat 1,50,000

COCOANUT OIL.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Cocoanut Oil Current 45
„ Spot 47
Copra 22⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 4 2-9
Bombay Cottonseed (Sound delivered per ton Ports Hull 5 17-6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship. .. 45
Calcutta Linseed 14-6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct. .. 21

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 24th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward Nov. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan	1	17/32

BULLION

Yesterday the quotation for spot bar silver in London was 22 11-16. Ready bars in the local market are selling at about 70-10.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	15	0
Ready Bar silver (com duty).....	70	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 22nd October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	17*	19,400
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	21	25,457

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

The Government Paper was quoted today in the vicinity of Rs. 91/4. 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. 97.

Central Provinces Ry. shares (New Issue) were in demand at Rs. 2 premium (Rs. 25 paid up). Tata steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 77 and Deferred at Rs. 124. Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 247½. There was reported no doing in Mill shares.

COTTON.

The total receipts at the U. S. Ports from 1st August, to 18th September were 191,000 bales against 653,000 bales during the corresponding period last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool this week is 760,000 bales against 506,000 last year.

The steadier tone reported in the local market yesterday was shortlived. Last night good Broach dropped to Rs. 164½, and the same rate was quoted on opening, this morning. A little covering is sufficient to steady the market for a time, but "bear" influence predominates. A small business has been done during the day and the market closes quiet and almost unchanged.

Ready cotton is dull and the enquiry is limited.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 164	March.
F. G. Bengal	„ 108	Jan.
Fine Bengal	„ 114	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	„ 136	„
Fine Khandeish	„ 126	„
F. G. Khandeish	„ 116	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ... Rs. 6-10-6 R. T.
Linseed:—Tone firm, better demand.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-2-0 B. T.
Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-0-0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B. T.
Poppyseed:—Tone steadier:
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7-0 B. T.
Castorseed:—Tone quiet, little doing.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-5-0 R. T.
Mowraseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-2-0 B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton	Nil	Bales.
Wheat	871	Qwts.
Linseed	Nil.	„
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	„
Gingellyseed	350	„
Poppyseed	Nil.	„
Groundnuts	Nil	„
Castorseed	273	„
Rice	3,089	„
Myrabolams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	Nil	„
Mowraseed	184	„
Gram	1,215	„
Jowar	Nil	„
Maize	27	„
Barley	Nil.	„

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKL CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on October, 1:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England continues to increase its Gold Reserves, and a net influx of £2,346,000, has been notified during the week.

Receipts were as follows:—
September 24th, £71,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 24th, £1,002,000, in bar gold.
September 25th, £273,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 25th, £79,000, in bar gold.
September 26th, £746,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 26th, £14,000, in bar gold.
September 28th, £237,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 28th, £103,000, in bar gold.
September 29th, £41,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 29th, £13,000, in bar gold.
September 30th, £116,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 30th, £151,000 in bar gold.

There have been no withdrawals for abroad, but a further sum of £500,000, was set aside yesterday for Treasury Currency Note Redemption Fund, raising the total of that fund to £4,500,000.

The Minister of Finance and Defence of the Dominion of New Zealand having agreed to receive on behalf of the Bank of England deposits of Gold, the Bank is prepared to purchase gold tenders in New Zealand, and will make advances to the extent of 97 per cent. of the value on the basis of 77s. 9d. per ounce standard.

The balance will be adjusted on the delivery of the Gold in London.

The Syndicate of Banks and Trust Companies of New York has agreed not to facilitate the export of Gold abroad for the present, except in connection with the arrangements which are being made to meet the City of New York and other foreign obligations maturing during the next four months.

The West African Gold output for August amounted to £150,366, an increase of £24,296, as compared with that for August, 1913.

SILVER.

During the week, prices have ruled steadier than for many weeks past, and have fluctuated to the extent of only ¼d., and on each day the quotation has been fixed at either 24d. or 24¼d.

It is now more than two months since there has been a market in silver for forward delivery, and the amount of forward silver contracts now remaining uncovered must be necessarily very small.

At the moment, therefore, the market has to rely for its principal support on the immediate requirements for coinage purposes.

A shipment of 178,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Throughout the whole of September, no quotations were fixed for silver for delivery in two months. Statistics for that month are given below:—

Highest Price ..... 25 3/16d. cash.
Lowest Price ..... 23 9/16d. cash.
Average Price ..... 24. 269d. cash.

To-day's quotation for cash delivery is ¼d. below that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 25, 24¼ cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 26, 24¼ cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 28, 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 29, 24¼ cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 30, 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 1, 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average fro the week 24 1/8.
Average for the week 24 1/8. No quotation
Bank rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz., std: 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

In the course of a Press Note, issued on Saturday, the Government of Bombay observe:—

On the 13th August, 1914, in the Council Hall, at the Secretariat a meeting was held, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, of the leading medical men of Bombay, both official and non-official, for the purpose of discussing the scheme which has been drawn up for the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Bombay. The Honourable Member of Government in charge and the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay were present. The basis of discussion was a note prepared by Major W. G. Liston, C.E.E., I.M.S., Director of the Bombay Bracteriological Laboratory, which gave an outline of the scheme, an important feature of which was the association of the proposed school with the Laboratory. In the case of the general debate which ensued after Major Liston had made certain introductory observations regarding the scheme, it became evident that, there was complete unanimity on the main issue of the desirability of the foundation of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

In accordance with the undertaking which His Excellency the Governor gave on the termination of the debate, the views which were urged by the speakers at the meeting have received the most careful consideration, and Government are now in a position to announce the conclusions at which they have arrived. They consider that at the very route of the present problem is the broad question of principle whether, in the teaching which is to be imparted at the proposed School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the research worker or the clinician should have the proponderating part; in other words, whether the minds of the students during their period of tuition are to be directed mainly to the study of the agents which cause disease and the effects which they produce on the human organism in general, with the object of combating such agents by destroying them or avoiding their action, or whether, on the other hand, attention should be devoted principally to the diagnosis of the nature and seat of disease in the individual patients with a view to intervention in his interests. It appears to them that for a reply to the question thus formulated it is necessary only to have in mind a clear conception of the aims and objects of the proposed sential to institution, and for this purpose it is es-appreciate the difference between the character of a school of tropical medicine in India and that of a similar institution working in a non-tropical country. In the case of the latter, clinical instruction in connexion with the diseases which are peculiar to the tropics and the East is an indispensable branch of its special work, since the opportunities for such instruction are not forthcoming in the ordinary local medical institutions, and students trained in those institutions would come to the school with no previous practical knowledge regarding these diseases. But in India the majority of the principal tropical diseases are among the most widely prevalent maladies of the country, and clinical instruction in connexion with them forms the subject of the ordinary course of study pursued in all the local medical schools, while if specialization in such instruction is desired, it can be provided by means of post-graduate courses such as are already in operation at the Grant Medical College.

Applying the above principles to the question now under consideration, it necessarily follows that, given an institution so intimately connected with research work as the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel, the staff of which is composed of workers who have made a special study of the agents which cause or transmit disease, the proposed school must be established on lines which will ensure its close association with that institution. At the same time it is necessary to provide the requisite clinical material for the school, and this will nowhere be more suitably forthcoming than in the hospitals allied to the Grant Medical College, which offer a field of work and possess a staff of clinicians unsurpassed in any other medical centre in India.

Without, therefore, discussing individually the several grounds which have been urged in favour of the selection of the Grant Medical College as the institution into which the proposed school should be grafted, Government are in a position to state their final decision in the matter based on the general considerations set forth above. This decision is that the School must be established in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory on the general lines indicated in the scheme referred to above, but that the clinical material available in the hospitals which are associated with the Grant Medical College should be utilised to the fullest extent possible for the instruction of the students at the school. The details of the arrangements necessary to give effect to this collaboration on the part of the hospitals with the work of the latter institution will be a subject for further consideration and orders.

In order to emphasize the essential character, as they intend that it shall be, of the proposed institution, Government have decided that its designation shall be "The Bombay School of Research in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene."

Colonel W. R. Edwards, I.M.S., is appointed Assistant Director Medical Services, Derajat and Bannu brigades.

THE RUPTURED SPLEEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Nobody will find fault with you for your strong but justifiable condemnation of the attitude taken up by the "Advocate of India" with reference to the Martin Forbes case. The propositions laid down by that paper in the discussion of the said case are obviously startling and fallacious, and deserve the severe criticism to which you have subjected them. But I am afraid, in adversely criticising the decision of the Third Presidency Magistrate, you have been led away by your sympathy for the poor coolie, who unfortunately lost his life as a consequence of the assault committed upon him. Everybody who knows what the medical evidence was regarding the physical condition of that unfortunate man will agree with me when I say that, however much the loss of life may be deplored, a severe sentence was out of the question after that evidence. The Magistrate could punish the accused only for such violence as he actually used, and would not have been justified in punishing him for consequences which he did not intend, which were not ordinarily likely to ensue and which he could not reasonably be expected to foresee.

You seem to suggest in your first article that the story of a diseased spleen should have been discredited, in view of the fact that these unfortunate men are able to go on working at hard manual labour from day to day, "doing things which might, and ought to, rupture spleens a dozen times a day, but nothing of the kind happens, until somebody, who has lost his temper, . . . comes along and gives a gentle push and death rapidly ensues." This part of your criticism proceeds on the assumption that the deceased was an old labourer there,—an assumption which is altogether wrong and groundless, for the evidence was that the unfortunate man went to work there on the very day on which the deplorable incident happened.

We are thankful to you for championing the cause of poor Indian workmen whom arrogant superiors often treat disgracefully. Each case has however, to be judged on its own merits, and in view of the special circumstances attending it, I appreciate the genuine sympathy and sentiment that underlie your criticism, but at the same time wish to point out that in some cases we are sometimes likely to take an unduly harsh view and to ignore the circumstances that greatly mitigate the offence.

FAIR PLAY.

24th October.

TWO NOTABLE FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me a little space in your valuable columns to discuss the enlarged spleen. Before doing so, however, I should like to mention a few interesting facts about this matter.

Many women have enlarged spleens and at the time of child-birth the enlarged spleen is invariably *crushed intermittently* between strongly contracting abdominal walls and tonically contracted hard utres,—still there are no cases on record of death due to rupture of enlarged spleen during child-birth. The pressure exerted by the abdominal walls of a woman under the circumstances is about sixty pounds and although the enlarged spleen is thus *squeezed suddenly* between two hard bodies no rupture is ever known to have occurred.

When a man lifts a heavy weight his abdominal organs are subjected to a tremendous pressure relatively to the weight which any of your readers can test as follows: Press a man's abdomen before he lifts any weight and do the same while he is holding up a weight, specially in a stooping position, and mark the difference. In spite of this heavy pressure on his spleen, due to powerful contraction of the abdominal organs, not a single case has been recorded by doctors of a man having died of an enlarged spleen rupture as a result of lifting heavy weights.

I would suggest that while the post-mortem is being held there ought to be a *highly qualified* coloured doctor to represent the interests of the coloured victim. It is further essential that in the court of justice the ruptured spleen and the congulated blood that has oozed out from it should be produced with an affidavit signed by the two doctors performing the post-mortem.

If an Indian kicks an Anglo-Indian and the latter dies of a ruptured spleen, I should like to know whether papers of the type of the "Advocate of India" would take upon themselves the burden of attempting to convince their readers of the innocence of the culprit. These cases recur so often that it is now essential to have a proper jury from the very commencement which might tend to create some confidence in the justice. These cases are a sore in the eyes of even the most ignorant Indians. Hence our kind Government will have to see its way to amend the law at present applied to these cases.

Taking for granted that a man did die as the combined result of an enlarged spleen and a kick on it, I cannot see how the offender is able to escape the civil liability of his action. Who is going to support the widow and orphans of the victim? Will the State do it or the papers who pretend to take such a light view of a criminal offence? If the offender is not made criminally responsible for the loss of a life still the civil responsibility at least should be brought home to the cowardly assailant.

In the case of the late Dhondoo would it be too much for the Bombay Port Trust to compensate the monetary loss to the victim's dependants resulting from his loss of life while doing public duty?—Yours, etc.,

P. B. P.

Medows Street,
Bombay, Oct. 24.

"BADMASH" SPLEEN!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I think you are unnecessarily severe on your evening contemporary in the matter of the Martin Forbes Case. In my humble opinion it is rather hard lines on foremen, inspectors and mill officers, who have to deal with coolies and other working men with abnormally developed spleens. No person suffering from an infectious disease has a right to injure others by hiding his malady. No Government servant on whose efficiency a great deal depends is admitted into service without a clean certificate from a medical board. All this is done in self-defence. Similarly one should expect every cooly, labourer or artisan suffering from a diseased spleen to provide himself with a medical certificate, the presentation of which at the gates of the employer of labour should be imperative. A sufferer of this kind can then be easily provided with a coloured badge conspicuously displayed on his person as a warning to foremen and inspectors to deal gently with them. It would thus be optional with employers to reject such subjects, in which latter case a big placard could be posted at the gate notifying that sufferers from diseased spleens need not apply. Surely it is time, Sir, that some effective check were placed on badmash "spleen." No one instrument of Satan in this country has done more to keep up constant irritation and create ill-feeling between races who should be like brothers in this country.

En passant it is interesting to note the proportion of punishment awarded to such accused persons. Rao Bahadur Setalwad awards, in a recent case of ordinary hurt, reported in your to-day's issue, where death ensued, eight and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and an aggregate fine of Rs. 300 which goes to the widow of the deceased as compensation. In this case the parties concerned were all Indians. Mr. Justice Hayward in a case tried in the Sessions, namely, the Sonavla Malee's case, awarded compensation to the widow of the deceased from the heavy fines inflicted on European lads. In the present case Mr. Oliviera lets off Mr. Martin Forbes with a light fine of Rs. 25, not a pie of which goes to the family of the bread-winner. Further comment is superfluous.—Yours, etc.,

B.

Oct. 24.

WHAT WILL THE AUTHORITIES DO?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You have of course done a great service to the country by ventilating the recent case of the unfortunate Dhondu; but pray why does "Justice" in your paper await to see what the Port Trust authorities will do in the matter."

What can the Port Trust possibly do in the face of this magistrate's notion of justice towards the poor Dhondu kind?

Should one not rather "await to see" what the Government authorities will do in the matter. I for one have no doubt of what they will do.—Yours, etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Oct. 24.

[*** We have received a very large number of letters on this subject but we have not the space to publish them all:—Editor "B. C."]

BOMBAY BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

A largely attended gathering of the Bhatias was held on Saturday last at 9 p.m. at the "Mitra Mandal" premises. The hall was well illustrated and tastefully decorated on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the said Association. Mr. Damodar Rowji the President of the Mandal was voted to the Chair.

Mr. W. T. Halai, the Hon. Secretary of the Mandal spoke at length on teh warking of the Mandal, other speakers spoke on the most important social, educational and economical problems touching the welfare of the community. Among the speakers were Messrs. M. R. Ved, V. V. Jerajani, Narayen Purshotam, Naronji Dayal and others. Mr. Lakhmidas Ravji Tersi made a stirring appeal for widow remarriage.

After the Chairman's closing speech prizes were distributed among the Bhatia students from the various Schools and Colleges who had been successful in the competitive examination in lecturing on specified Bhatia social question that had been held by the board of the Mandal last month out of the prize funds of the Mandal. The officials who had faithfully served the Mandal having been garlanded the gathering dispersed at about 2.30 a.m.

AUDITORS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—While the present war has thrown hundreds of people out of employment in India, it is necessary for the Government to take immediate steps to relieve the distress of the people as far as it lies in their power.

In the case of auditors, the new Indian Companies Act has been found extraordinary hard. Many leading citizens and friends of the Government consider it a great hardship and injustice to some of the rising auditors in India.

In this Act there is a hard and fast rule that license will be granted only to those who have not less than five years' experience; but no provision has at all been made for those who may be exceptionally bright but who may have experience of a little less than five years.

There is one instance in which a certain auditor was recommended by three distinguished Government officials as a person of exceptional ability in auditing. He is a known auditor on that side. His only drawback is that he is wanting only six months in experience.

As the auditors' council is not given any power to consider such applications, it is necessary for the Government to give special consideration to such cases.

The present war has added to the misfortune of these auditors as at the present time it is impossible for them to get themselves employed in any firm as book-keeper or accountant.

Some of the auditors who have succeeded in getting license know little of auditing, but they are given it simply because their experience exceeds five years.

In some places in the absence of a sufficient number of auditors some companies are obliged to pay heavy fees to those who have got the privilege to work as auditors.

Will the generous Government see to this at once, before it becomes too late?—Yours, etc.,

A LOYAL PARSI.

Karachi, Oct. 20.

TIBETAN BORDER FIGHTING.

INHUMAN BARBARITY BY THE CHINESE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, Oct. 24.

A gruesome story of Chinese barbarity in connection with the present Tibetan border fighting is reported. It is rumoured that General Dergey who accompanied the Dalai Lama on his flight to India three years ago, fell into the hands of the Chinese. He was skinned alive up to the waist and then his arms were cut off at the elbows.

Shanghai papers received lately state that three weeks ago the Chinese invading forces had reached Shobathu. 18 marches from Lhasa.

ACCIDENT ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAIDPUR, Oct. 24.

At 20 hours on the 23rd October an outgoing down goods light engine on the E. B. S. Railway collided with a shunting engine outside the down facing points at Saidpur railway station, blocking the main line. The engine was derailed but the line has been cleared.

A FRONTIER RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Report has been received from Bannu that on the night of the 19th October a gang of some thirty men from across the border attacked the town of Lakki, killing one Hindu and wounding another. The gang were driven off and were being followed by the police and by a posse of troops from Bannu.

DISTURBED BURMA DISTRICT,

INHABITANTS TO PAY FOR SPECIAL POLICE FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

Since the Hanthawaddy district has been found to be in a disturbed state it has been thought necessary by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to mulct the inhabitants with the cost of Rs. 4,50,736 for an additional police force consisting of 12 sub-inspectors, 53 head-constables and 123 constables to be entertained in the district for five years.

News has been received from Secretary of State of the death at home of Mr. De V. H. Woodley, Superintendent of Veterinary Department, North Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

OCT. 26.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending October 31st.—Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 7-15 a.m., in conjunction with the 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
4. A Veterinary Class will be held on Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m., at the Riding School.
5. It is notified for information that the Corps Standing Camp at Santa Cruz will be open on Saturday the 31st instant, members who have not already done so should submit their names to the Sergt.-Major, Council Road, at once, if they intend to reside in Camp. Week ends may be spent in Camp on notifying to Mess President.
6. A meeting of those members who intend living at the Standing Camp will be held at the Adjutant's Office, 6 Apollo Street, Fort, to-day, Monday, the 26th instant, at 6-15 p.m., to elect a Mess Secretary and Committee and to arrange all necessary details in connection with the Standing Camp.

(Sd). R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

OCT. 26.

891 Instruction Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Head-Quarters every day at 7-15 a.m. except Saturdays until further orders. Dress, Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

917 Parades.—Company parades for the week ending October 31st:—
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 p.m., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday (Mufti).
Recruits and Reserves.—Monday, Thursday and Saturday 7 a.m., Khaki shirts and shorts uniform to be worn at company parades, recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"C" Company, wednesday, and Friday 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday, Full 6 p.m., in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m., prompt. Dress, Drill Order Uniform with helmets.
"F" Company, Special Parade at Head-Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana. Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 a.m., at Head-Quarters. Dress Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Coy. will parade with the recruits of "G" on the abovementioned days.

Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.

I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m., Dress, Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

918 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 27th Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Wednesday 28th Inst. "E" Coy. Recruits.
Thursday 29th Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Friday 30th Inst. "F" Coy. Recruits.
Saturday 31st Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Sunday 1st Prox. "F" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for Range duty with their recruits.

903 Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

913 Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding Companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Extended Order and Fire Control and Discipline. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.
In the last sentence under heading extended order for "Assault" read "an Attack."

921. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted as under:—
No. 7719 Cr. Sergt. H. L. Inwood, "C" Company from 19th to 28th October, 1914.
No. 7988 Vol. P. J. Reggo, "C" Company from 21st October to 4th November, 1914.

922. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 6948 Vol. F. F. Stileman.
No. 8201 Vol. J. E. Jackson.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. V. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Mongolia arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon with mails and the following passengers:—
Duxbury, Mr & Mrs G R; Spouncer, Mr H S; Hawley, Mr S B; Forrest, Mr & Mrs G H; Ismay Mrs; Grahamslow Mr G G; Sim Mr Geo; Whitmore, Mr W; Brearley, Miss; Simmons, Mr J C; Forsyth, Mr W S; Cobb, Mrs E; Stronach, Mr J C; Gifford, Mr H G; Webb, Mr W H; Todhunter, Miss M E; Jinnah, Mr M A; Perfect, Mrs E & Miss; Johnson, Miss M O S; Poyntz, Rev N J; Brookes, Rev J A R; Stewart, Mr J A; Johnstone, Mrs A H. Child & Nurse; Roy, Mr B B; McLean, Mr K; Cooper, Mr W H; Hutchinson, Mr. F H; Kinneen, Mr J F; Johnston, Mr J A; Treanor, Mr R S S; Carrick, Mr H E; Montagu, Mr A M R; Tinsley, Mr W S; Kerr, Mrs Chas; Sorabji, Mr. H; Sanjana, Mr H; D'Agostino, Mrs O; Trollope, Mrs L; Clark, Mrs A M; Carnac, Mrs Rivett; Garratt, Major R; Tennon, Mrs Miss & Child; Deane, Miss F; Warren, Mr R M; Warland, Mr T G; Mayne, Mrs Eric; Boyd, Mr; Sears, Mr R H; Pinhey, Lt.-Col; Triggs, Mrs; Lyle, Mr I M; de Hoxar, Mr A R; Clarke, Miss C V; Peerbhoy, Mr K A; Tritton, Mr J B; Ruttledge, Miss B; Bond, Mrs Chas; Smythe, Miss; Richars, Misses; Kelloch, Mr. & Mrs; Baylis, Mr R L; Yari, Mr Y A; Becher, Mrs F G; Henderson-Gray, Mr J & Mrs; Hampton, Mrs M; Ker, Miss Hamilton; Seni Mr U; Gracey, Mrs H K and Miss; Hill, Hon C H Mrs Child & Nurse; Atkinson, Mr R P; McLeod, Mr Leiw; Storey, Mr C A; Strickland, Mr C A Price, Col. C H; Teed, Major A S; Griffith, Lt.-Col W; Francis Mr W G; McLeod, Mr D; Buddle, Mr J C; Barnes, Mrs F D; Smith, Mr A S & Mrs; Watson, Mrs A; Mrs Robertsons Ayah; Hill, Mr R & Mrs; Khan, Mr A B; Armstrong, Mrs M; Hiles, Mrs A M; Hillard, Mrs; Daunt, Lt.-Col W D; Rice, Captain B. A. Mackinnon, Mrs M Walsh, Mrs I C; Hussey, Mrs E; Peppercorn, Miss E.

REPORTED THEFT.

Harichand Ramchandra, a Hindu, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,122 from his room in a house at Chinch Bunder.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, L. M. & S., delivered on Friday a lecture at Kamathipura in Marathi on "Malaria" illustrated by magic lantern slides. Sorab C. Hormusji, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Health Officer, presided and there was a crowd of about 400 persons from the locality who evinced great interest in the lecture.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday no cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were registered in Bombay city. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 61, as compared with 76 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 96 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,677, out of which 5 were found to be plague infected. Four of these latter were caught in B Ward and one in E Ward.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NEW BOMBAY LIST.

On Saturday afternoon a "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary was issued containing a list of names of gentlemen appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council to be Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay for the ensuing year.

The list contains the following new names:—
Mr. Aboobaker Abdul Rahman Beg Muhammad.
Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S.
Ardeshir, Kavasji Turner, L.M.&S.,
Mr. A. M. Bell.
Mr. Bhai Saheb Nomanbhai Bhai Saheb Hasanbhai.
Mr. Jakyandin Saheb.
Mr. W. H. Brady.
Mr. A. R. Burney.
Major R. M. Carter, F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S.
Mr. Chhabildas Lakshmidas Bhimji.
Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Childe, M.B. (Lon.), I.M.S.
Mr. E. Comber.
Mr. W. T. Conway.
Mr. H. Crawford.
Mr. C. H. M. Critchley.
Mr. Dahyabhai Surajlal Thatti.
Mr. Daudbhai Fazalbhai.
Mr. W. H. Saxon Davies.
Mr. Joseph DeSilva.
Mr. J. A. Alban X., D'Souza, L.M. & S.
Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S.
Major W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B.Ch. (Edin.), I.M.S.
Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya.
Mr. N. W. Faith.
Mr. Alexander A. Ferreira, LL.B.
Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.
Mr. W. Turner Green.
Mr. Gregor-Pearse, R.E.
Mr. Gustadji Dhanjishah Kapadia, Khan Bahadur.
Haji Abdullah Miya Ahmad Khandvani.
Haji Habib Karim Muhammad,
Mr. O. A. Harker.
Mr. Harishchandra Lakshmanji Kavle.
Mr. Hassambhai Vishram.
The Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.
Mr. H. Gregory Hyder.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I.), I.M.S.
Mr. Jamiatram Jivanram, LL.B.
Mr. Jivandas Pitambardas.
Mr. Kengar Thoban.
Mr. B. Kennedy.
Mr. A. Turner Laing.
Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar.
Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E.
Major G. McPherson, G. M.B., C.M. (Glas.), I.M.S.
Mr. N. R. Medley.
Mr. L. W. Mishael.
Mr. G. Miller.
Mr. Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Rao Bahadur.
Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S.
Major T. S., Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M. S,
Dr. W., Nunan, M.D., D.Ch.
Mr. Palanji Navroji Davar.
Mr. Phirozshah Bahmanji Petit.
Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas.
Mr. F.A.C., Rebello.
Mr. Rebello, F.A.C.
Mr. Shapurji Bahmanji Bilimoria.
Mr. Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar, Rao Bahadur, L.C.E.
Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.
Mr. Shivdas Parmananddas, L.M. & S.
Mr. Sitaram Sunderrav Patkar, LL.B.
Mr. A. Scott Smith.
Mr. A. Sydney Smith.
Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.
Mr. A. Sydney Smith.
Mr. J. Smith.
Mr. C. G. Stileman.
Major E.F. Gordon Tucker, M.B., M.R.C.P.
Mr. J. Walker.
Mr. D. W. Wilson.
Mr. G. S. Wilson.
Mr. G. Wittet.
Mr. P. Wren.
Mr. R. Aitkin.

DROWNING FATALITY AT RANGOON HARBOUR.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

While A. Bently and two other European crew of S. S. Warwickshire were about to leave in a sampan for the shore from their steamer lying in the mid-stream this afternoon, the sampan turned turtle and Bently the saloon steward was drowned, and the other two viz Griffith the butcher and Anderson the chief had a narrow escape. Bently who was well-known here belongs to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. His body has not yet been recovered.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Nanabhai Gulamhusein with possessing a grain of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was searched on suspicion on Thursday night on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when the cocaine was found on him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain John Potter, Master of the s. s. Mutlah, charged 42 lascars of his crew with continued and wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

The charge against the accused was that they refused to turn to. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the Captain.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying they were willing to return to work on payment of their wages which were due.

The accused were sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment and to forfieit a day's wages each.

The captain applied that the men might be put on board.

His Worship said the application might be made on Monday or Tuesday.

GARDA MURDER TRIAL.

JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 25.

In the Garda murder case the accused Garda has been found guilty by the jury by a majority of 3 to 2 under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code for causing Laloobhai Desai's death by a rash and negligent act. Judgment is postponed till the 30th instant.

THANKS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CLAN MATHESON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

A letter received from the second officer of the Clan Matheson expresses the heartiest thanks of his colleagues and himself for the grant received by the European crew of the steamer from the Burma War Relief Fund. The Captain received Rs. 450, the officers and the engineers Rs. 300, and the rest of the crew from Rs. 100 to 200 each.

HUMANE FOES.

SIMPLE NATURE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

One of the finest acts of humanity recorded from the battlefields is the following, related by a wounded soldier in Liverpool.

The wife of a colonel was making the round of a Liverpool hospital and stopped at the bedside of a wounded Highlander—a very bad case. The gallant fellow, one of whose legs had been recently amputated, was toying with a German helmet, evidently a trophy of war.

"Well!" said the visitor, "I suppose you killed your man?"

"Well, naw," modestly replied the soldier. "You see it was like this. He lay on the field pretty near me with an awfu' bad wound. I was losin' a lot o' blood fra' this leg o' mine, but I managed to crawl up to him an' bound him up as best I could. He did the same for me.

"A' this, o' coorse, wi' nawthing' at a' said between us, for I knew nae German an' the ither man no a word o' English. When he'd done, not seein' hoocelsetae thank him, I just smiled, an' by way o' token handed him my Glengarry, an' he smiled back an' gave me his helmet."

CROWN PRINCE BURGLAR.

PILLAGE OF A MUSEUM.

Under the title of "The Imperial House-breaker," the Bordeaux edition of the "Matin" prints the following letter from the Baroness de Baye:—

"The Crown Prince—the one who will not reign—passed two days in our old chateau of Baye, near to Champaubert. There he pillaged the museum, in which M. de Baye had carefully preserved the results of twenty-eight years of exploration and archaeological travel.

"Breaking all the glass cases in a gallery forty-five yards long, he ransacked everything. He stole arms, unique jewels, medals, precious vases, gold cups; he stole also the splendid presents with which the Czar honoured M. de Baye in recognition of his mission to Russia. In the museum of 1812 he stole wonderful ikons, tapestry, miniatures, etc. He has carried away these things, most precious to the heart these souvenirs. He also packed up furniture and pictures, but had to abandon the last cases in the haste of his retreat.

"Our old servants remained faithful to their duty. . . . Heaven did not allow the imperial house breaker time to massacre them in the chapel.

He laughed, it seems, while looking at the statue of the Virgin; laughed as his abominable father laughed when the cathedral of Rheims was burned. And to mark his passage he erased with his soiled boots, at the entrance to the chapel attached to the museum, the portraits of the Czar and Czarina."

MAGNIFICENT CHARGE.

BLACK WATCH AND SCOTS GREYS.

Private Walter Morton, of the 1st Battalion Black Watch, gave a description of a magnificent charge by his regiment at St. Quentin to the "Scotsman." Private Morton who is only 19 years of age, belongs to Camelon, Falkirk.

We went straight (he said) from Boulogne to Mons, being one of the first British regiments to reach that place. Neither army seemed to have a very good position there, but the numbers of the Germans were far too great to give us any chance of success. We were hard at it all day on the Monday, and on Tuesday, as the French reinforcements which we had been expecting did not arrive, the order was given to retire. In our retreat we marced close upon eighty miles. We passed through Cambrai, and a halt was called at St. Quentin. The Germans, in their mad rush to get to Paris, had seldom been far behind us, and when we came to St. Quentin the word went through the ranks that we were going into action. The men were quite jubilant at the prospect. They had not been at all pleased at their continued retirement before the enemy, and they at once started to get things ready. The engagement opened briskly, both our artillery and the Germans going at it for all they were worth. We were in good skirmishing order, and under the cover of our guns we were all the time getting nearer and nearer the enemy When we had come to within 100 yards of the German lines the commands were issued for a charge, and the Black Watch made the charge along with the Scots Greys. Not far from us the 9th Lance and the Cameronians joined in the attack.

LIKE MEN POSSESSED.

It was the finest thing I ever saw. The Scots Greys galloped forward with us hanging on to their stirrups, and it was a sight never to be forgotten. We were simply being dragged by the horses as they flew forward through a perfect cloud of bullets from the enemy's maxims. All other sounds were drowned by the thunder of the horses' hoofs as they careered wildly on, some of them nearly driven mad by the bullets which struck them. It was no time for much thinking. Saddles were being emptied quickly as we closed on the German lines, and tore past their maxims, which were in the front ranks. We were on the German gunners before they knew where they were, and many of them went down in their gore, scarcely realising that we were amongst them. Then the fray commenced in deadly earnest. The Black Watch and the Scots Greys went into it like men possessed. They fought like demons. It was our bayonets against the Germans' swords. You could see nothing but the glint of steel, and soon even that was wanting as our boys got well into the midst of the enemy. The German swords were no use against us, and just clashed against the bayonets as the now bloodstained steel was sent well home time and again. They went down in hundreds, and still the deadly work of the bayonet continued. The enemy began to waver as the carnage amongst them increased, and they soon broke and fled before the bayonets like rabbits before the shot of a gun. Still the slaughter went on, with here and there a fierce hand-to-hand exchange, where Germans with their retreat cut off fought to the last. We know what our men had come through, and we did not forget them. There were about 1,900 of us in that charge against 20,000 Germans, and the charge itself lasted about four hours. We took close upon 4,000 prisoners, and captured a lot of their guns. In the course of the fighting I got a cut from a German sword—they are very much like saws—and fell into a pool of water, where I lay unconscious for twenty-three hours. I was picked up by one of the 9th Lancers.

AN ENDLESS SITTING.

ADJOURNMENT OF U. S. CONGRESS PREVENTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Plans for the adjournment of Congress have been upset by the obstructionist tactics of the southern democrats, who demand legislation for the relief of the cotton trade, and it seems that Congress may remain in session indefinitely. The situation is further complicated by the fact that many members have left, expecting an adjournment, and it may be impossible to obtain a quorum.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

As the result of negotiations between the Treasury officials at Washington and Sir George Paish, the New York Cotton Exchange is considering communicating with the Liverpool Exchange with a view to re-opening of both early in November. Similar communication will be sent to the New Orleans Exchange.

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LISBON, Oct. 25.

Thirty Royalists have been arrested. A decree has been issued ordering the insurgents to be court-martialled.

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

MADRID, Oct. 24.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a son.

ACTS DESERVING OF THE V. C.

FRENCH SOLDIER SAVES A BRITISH OFFICER.

A Central News correspondent wrote as follows from Angers during the mail week:—

Lying in the military hospital here, recovering from severe wounds, is the hero of one of the most wonderful stories of self-sacrifice and bravery that this war is likely to produce. His name is Jean Berger, private, 2nd Regiment of Infantry. He is a volunteer, is of Alsatian origin, and is aged 18. He himself will say nothing, but the story his comrades tell is the following one:

During one of the engagements on the Marne, Berger was crossing the battlefield at night when he found his own colonel lying wounded, and started to carry him to the rear. A wounded British officer called out that he was thirsty, and Berger promised to return. He removed his chief to safety, and, procuring food and a flask of wine, went back. As he was raising the Englishman's head to give him some wine a bullet took away three of his fingers. Berger retained his hold and managed to put his flask to the officer's lips, but he was struck by a second bullet, which entered his back and came out above the groin.

GAVE WOUNDED GERMAN WINE.

The two lay there for some time when they heard the moans of another man near by—a German soldier feebly calling for something to drink. They dragged themselves to the side of the German and forced some wine and water down his throat, but both fainted after the effort. When they recovered the German was dead. They lay on the sodden field until dawn came, and the battle began again

The Germans advanced and a body of Uhlans rode by. Berger hailed the officer in command and told him they wanted something to drink. The officer noticed the dead body of his fellow-countryman, with the empty French flask beside it. He was profoundly moved, knelt by the side of the wounded men, gave them with his own hands what they wanted, and saluted them as he left.

For almost the entire day the two wounded men lay in a swamp, while the battle raged. They saw the Germans retiring, but by this time the Englishman showed signs of delirium. Berger, in spite of his own wounds, partly dragged, partly carried his fellow-sufferer towards the Allies' lines. A Red Cross file found them when they had almost reached their goal. As the British officer was placed on a stretcher he asked to be taken to the young Frenchman's side. "If I live through this," he said, grasping his hand, "I will do my best to get you the V.C. If ever a man deserved it, you do."

Another battlefield story is that of a British cyclist-soldier. French and German troops were in touch, and in the forest on the French right a strong body of British troops had taken up a position. In the forest near the German trenches it was believed that a force of German infantry, with machine and field guns, was hidden. Along a road which runs past French reinforcements were advancing and unless they were warned would go to total destruction. Who was to warn them? Henri Roget, of the 5th Infantry Regiment, tells how it was accomplished.

ADVANCING DEATH.

"Suddenly, from out of the trees where the English lay hidden, dashed a figure in khaki on a bicycle. He went down when he had only covered a few yards. Another followed him, and he, too went down, but a third carried on. Riding at full speed across an inferno of fire, with his head bent low over the handle-bars, he managed to reach the advancing line of French untouched and to deliever his message of warning.

The French commander dismounted from his horse, and as in the time of the Napoleonic war, took from his own tunic a medal he himself had won for bravery and pinned it on the British cyclist's breast.

"It was given to me, mon camrade," he said, "for saving one life. I have the honour to present it to you for saving the lives of hundreds."

CHINESE SYMPATHY WITH BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.

The Chinese Consul, responding to a toast said the Chinese Government was neutral, but the people were entirely in sympathy with Britain. The Allies were fighting for a just cause.

SIERRA LEONE'S GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 6-30 p.m.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The Press Bureau announces that Sierra Leone has made a war gift of five thousand sterling, and publishes a letter of thanks from Mr. Harcourt.

GERMANS DISSATISFIED.

DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE DASH TO THE SEA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says: The "Times" correspondent in France says, the news is entirely satisfactory. The enemy's rush for the sea has landed him in difficulties requiring all the strategy of the general staff to surmount. The Germans at the Aisne are very dissatisfied, realising the danger if a complete retreat should be obligatory. Failure in the north would make retreat through Belgium impossible, but the Luxemburg route is almost equally impracticable.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

German Violation of the Hague Convention.

"The Statesman."—Germany is charged with eight distinct infractions of the Hague Convention. She has bombarded undefended towns. Her troops have been allowed to indulge in Pillage. She has levied illegal contributions from Belgian cities and provinces. She has seized funds belonging to private persons and local authorities. She has inflicted collective penalties for individual acts. She has wantonly destroyed public buildings of a religious and artistic character. She has employed terrorism against non-combatants in order to facilitate her subjugation of an occupied territory. Many of these charges require no proof. The offences have been committed openly and shamelessly. Investigation would establish the truth of every count in the indictment. In these circumstances, if nothing is done by the United States, Denmark, Sweden or Norway, we may well ask what is the object of international law. To be of any value, its regulations must be enforced. Who is going to enforce them? The issue is one of immense importance for civilisation and for the world's peace. A mere expression of opinion by the United States would be of some service. This we may infer from the campaign of lies by which Germany has sought to obtain a verdict in her favour from the American public.

The Emden.

"Madras Times."—The same excuses avail now that availed before, namely that the sea is vast, and that the three or four ships that have been scouring the main on the look-out for the marauder are not able to scour a wide tract. But, all the same, the public will not be satisfied. They will assuredly think that, when we have every resource on our side, and a Japanese cruiser to boot, and when all parts and all resources are shut to the Emden, we ought surely to have done better than this. Even if with her speed the Emden was able to escape, we ought surely to have had such a reasonable idea of her whereabouts as not to allow five vessels to run into her mouth. The Emden has presumably been playing hare, in a game of hare and hounds. She was near Minnicoy, and the cruisers set out in hot haste in pursuit. And the captain of the Emden—by intuition or otherwise—knew or guessed that they were after him, and at the right moment altered his course, turned round on his tracks, and reappeared at Minnicoy, to snap up five vessels sailing on a route which, with the Emden's departure, had been presumably declared "safe." We quite recognise the difficulty of finding a ship at sea. It is even more difficult than it would be to find a big bird in the sky; but, however, this may be, public confidence will be most seriously shaken by this further depredation. We can only hope that, with each failure, the pursuers will have gained more experience as to the Emden's wily ways, and that even now she will be caught before long.

LORD HARRIS'S GENEROUS OFFER.

A HOUSE FOR RECEPTION OF THE WOUNDED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

News has reached H. E. the Viceroy that Lord Harris, at one time Governor of Bombay, has made the very generous offer to put a house at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the reception of the wounded officers and men.

FOOD PRICES IN INDIA.

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A lengthy Government of India resolution discusses the results of extended enquiries conducted by the committee under Mr. Datta into the rise of food prices in India. It begins with an expression or appreciation of the care and industry brought to bear by Mr. Datta and his assistants. Then it goes on to show that the prolonged rise in Indian prices dates from the year 1900, and that it has been on the whole of great benefit to India, the classes which have suffered from it being quite small compared with those that have profited. Its causes are found to depend, on the whole, not in conditions in India itself but in those which have been operative throughout the civilized world. As the growth of communications within India has tended to equalize prices throughout the country, so the parallel development of communications with foreign countries has tended more and more to bring Indian prices into a line with those in the world in general. There are no signs at present of prices reverting to former levels, and as regards the future the factors involved are too numerous, too complex and too incalculable in their operation, to warrant any definite and confident prediction.

THE NEW FOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Press Bureau authorises Reuter to Announce that the Newfoundland contingent has arrived in Great Britain.

RETIRED INDIAN MAJOR'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Major George Badcock, retired Indian Army, has been appointed temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, October 26, 1914.

TURKEY AND THE ALLIES.

The "Westminster Gazette," in its issue of the 1st instant, announced that the situation between the Allies and the Sublime Porte had become critical owing to the impossible demands of the latter. The very next day, however, the same journal issued an official statement from the Official Press Bureau saying that "the statement of an alleged critical situation between Turkey and Great Britain and her Allies, was not authorised by and does not represent the views of his Majesty's Government." Following on this official Foreign Office communiqué came another from Reuter, officially authorised by the Imperial Ottoman Embassy at the Court of St. James', to the following effect:—

No critical situation has arisen between Turkey and the Triple Entente, as has been stated. No feeling of animosity exists between them, and there has been no change in the situation which could in any way be construed as unfavourable.

Turkey continues to observe the strictest neutrality.

Turkey's action in closing the Dardanelles was taken for a genuine reason, and importance must not be attached to the speculations on the subject appearing in the press.

Nothing could surely be more emphatic than these denials, emanating as they do from the only sources that are qualified to make them. There has been undue haste in some quarters to rush into print on the Turkish scare, although it cannot be denied that the extravaganzas of the Pan-German clique have at times appeared ultra-mysterious. Diplomacy, however, does not acknowledge that mischievous plea "extenuating circumstances," and by airing premature sentiments, born of a misguided sense of patriotism, we do not visibly improve the situation or exactly render the task of Britain's representative at Constantinople less difficult. The fact remains that the two Empires are at peace, and that the speculations which have been extant are "not authorised" and "do not represent the views of his Majesty's Government."

We do not know fully the condition of Turkey's obvious nerves, and, though we may regret her mobilisation we can excuse it on the same ground as we should understand the motives of a man, who had recently had a burglar in his house, insisting on going to bed for a long time to come with a revolver under his pillow! Let us study recent occurrences from the Turkish standpoint, as some of the most distinguished English statemen did in the past, the great Elchi, Stratford de Redcliffe included, holding this to be the only manner in which to get at the bottom of things, international Pera being a nest of intrigues. In order to understand Turkish motives one must refer to Athens! It is necessary, therefore, to remember that, before the war began, Turkey and Greece were competing for naval supremacy in the Levant, and that the outbreak of the war interfered with Turkey's arrangements to the extent of gravely affecting the balance of power at sea, as between her and Greece. She was deprived,—inevitably and justifiably, but none the less unfortunately for herself,—of the prospect of getting her new warships delivered. Greece has been more fortunate in securing delivery of her recent naval acquisitions in the shape of two American vessels of the Missisippi type. Now let us look at it from another point. Against whom else is the closing of the Dardanelles likely to have been directed? Russia? What is the position as regards Russia? On April 1st, 1911, Admiral Gregorovitch introduced a bill whereby the Russian strength in the Black Sea would be "half as strong again as any combination of fleets in those waters!" Three Dreadnoughts born of that bill should be in commission to-day,—the Alexander III., the Empress Marie and the Ekaterina, plus two new first-class cruisers and the original Baltic fleet, which, even without these additions, was a match for Turkey. Against these Turkey can only bring up one British built Dreadnought, the Reshadieh, and the few new scouts and torpedo boats acquired in France, plus the Goeben and the Breslau. Could Turkey, guided in naval policy by Reouf Bey, the gallant commander of the now famous Hamidieh, possibly be so insane as to imagine that she could do anything against Russia's powerful squadron, which is "twice as strong as any possible combination of fleets in these waters"? Roumania would certainly join in with a protected cruiser, four monitors and eight torpedo boats, a force not to be despised in the narrow Bhosphorus. Moreover, while the Dardanelles are heavily fortified, the defences at the Black Sea end are utterly beneath notice and it is significant that no German howitzers have been placed there! Now let us go back to the root of the trouble, Athens. In Athens, since the Balkan war, the favourite subject of conversation in the cafés, the clubs and the drawing rooms has been the day (Der Tag!) when a glorified Byzantine Empire would be settled on the Bosphorus and the Te Deum of victory sung by the Greeks in St. Sophia. Not only at Athens, but also in Pera, such things were flung in the face of the Turk and Der Tag's Greek version was feverishly awaited. "Der Tag" in Greece means very much the same as at Postdam! It means incidentally that one should take advantage of the day for gaining one's own ends. Does not the closing of the Dardanelles, which is the inlet to Stamboul from the Greek side, and the fact that the Black Sea entrance remains open to traffic, mean that the activities at Constantinople are purely precautionary measures against a Greek attack? Is not the statement of the Ottoman Embassy in London that the Dardanelles were closed for "a genuine reason" obviously in reference to that danger? So far there has been no hostile act, or any sign of any hostile intention on the part of the Ottoman Government, towards the Allied Powers, and we do not believe for one moment in the probability of any such contretemps arising.

If some of the ignorant and ill-informed news-mongers both in Europe and India, who see in every action of Turkey the triumph of the pro-German party in Constantinople, would try and understand the situation of the Sublime Porte and the difficulties of that situation, even while bearing in mind the machinations of the pro-German clique, they would save themselves from the unenviable responsibility that they bring upon themselves as mere mischief-makers. We do not know whether Reuter's Agency or the Censor is responsible for the failure to telegraph to India the very important British and Turkish official statements which we have quoted above, but we think the matter requires an explanation which the Government of India might call upon Reuters', as a State-subsidised news service agency, to supply; more especially in view of the persistence, since the beginning of the war, with which Reuter has transmitted news which seemed to indicate the existence of an anticipation of the partiality for Germany among a certain clique in Constantinople gaining the other hand. It is remarkable that a few days after these two most reassuring statements were published in England and ignored by Reuter's Agency, the latter went out of its way to retransmit to India a telegram from its Constantinople correspondent pointing out that the closing of the Dardanelles affected the Turks more than the Allies,—a telegram worded in such a way as to convey the suggestion that the Allies had definitely accepted the theory that the closing of the Straits was directly aimed against Britain, Russia and France. That peculiar incident of the news that was not sent and the news that *was* sent calls for an explanation. There has been, as every one knows, a persistent and malicious attempt to create an impression in this country that the Turkish Government so strongly pro-German as to make Turkish intervention in the war as an ally of Germany and Austria imminent. Well-informed and discriminating people know that to be in the highest degree improbable. But the ghouls who deal in pessimistic and pestilential *gup* in the bazar delight to seize on every bit of material out of which they can manufacture something to make our flesh creep. It is unfortunate, therefore, to say the least, that in a matter like this, having very important bearings on an easily influenced class of opinion in this country, either Reuter failed in an appreciation of its responsibility, or the Censor either here or in London, exercised a most unwise discrimination.

THE RUPTURED SPLEEN.

We have no desire to prolong the controversy over the Martin Forbes case, much less in regard to the claim to use physical force in dealing with workmen advanced by the "Advocate of India." It was necessary to pass the severest strictures on the attempt on the part of a public organ to advance such a claim, especially when the matter is carried to the extent of urging it on behalf of the British community. Any so-called Englishman, or Britisher, who had the temerity to advance a plea of this sort on a public platform anywhere in England would meet with a very prompt repudiation; and we doubt whether our contemporary could produce a single Englishman, of recognised public position, in this country who would publicly avow his agreement with its doctrine as laid down in the first of its two articles on which we commented. We are glad to recognise in its latest comment, however, an attempt to recede from the full responsibility for the position previously taken up. As for the racial aspect of the matter, that was not dragged in by us, and we have not regarded the Martin Forbes case from that point of view. Mr. Forbes might have been a European, a Eurasian or an Indian Christian, for anything we knew to the contrary, and his race had nothing to do whatever with our view that the punishment meted out in this case was inadequate. That there is a racial aspect of the question has been shown, unfortunately, by our contemporary's immediate attempt to represent any criticism of the magistrate's dealing with the case, as an attack on a particular community. We have no doubt, ourselves, as to the view which the bulk of Englishmen take of the man who uses any sort of violence in dealing with those who are placed under his control, especially when they are in a humble position, and practically precluded from acting in self-defence. We are willing to leave the issue raised by our contemporary at that.

As regards the actual merits of the case which has been under discussion, we publish a letter in another column from a correspondent, who, writing from the legal standpoint, asserts that a severe sentence was out of the question, in view of the evidence before the magistrate. We do not agree. Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that we were "led away by our sympathy for the poor coolie," or that we suggested that the story of a diseased spleen should have been discredited. The magistrate in his judgment found that the accused while "disconcerted" had struck the deceased a blow on the stomach while the latter was in a stooping position. We think that the nature of the assault, the evidently weakly condition of the victim and the position of trust held by the accused, in whose charge a large number of workmen had been placed, taken in conjunction with the grave result of the assault, merited a far more severe punishment. It is not the case that the magistrate could punish the accused only for such violence as he used. The physique of the victim and the extent to which he is likely to suffer either by his own condition, by the locality where the violence is applied, or by the position in which he is at the moment, are all factors which should be taken into consideration, especially in a case of assault with fatal consequences. A blow given to a man of good physique in a non-vital part, while standing in a position to defend himself, would certainly be less grave as an assault than a blow given in a vital part to a weak man while in a stooping position, though the actual extent of the violence used in the latter case might be very much less. Added to this is the factor, which we hold strongly should be taken into consideration, of the liability of the members of the humbler classes in this country to disease and enlargement of the spleen, and the public knowledge, which no responsible man can disclaim, of the ease with which fatal results ensue upon an assault in such a case. The very fact of the existence of a diseased spleen being so common rather than being urged as an excuse, in our opinion, increases the responsibility of the accused in these cases. There might have been an excuse in the early days of such cases for accused persons being relieved of responsibility on account of the existence of a diseased spleen; no such excuse exists to-day and every man who assaults another of weakly appearance or physique ought to know, if we are to accept the medical evidence in these cases, the risk that he is taking, and ought to be made responsible for the consequences of his act. As regards the medical evidence, in the case of Dhondu, it is unfortunate, to say the least, that evidence of so remarkable a character was left to stand by itself. It does not matter whether the man was taken on that day at the docks, or when he was taken on; the fact remains that he was a working man going about his daily business in a condition so fragile that, according to the police surgeon, a "violent sneeze" might have proved fatal. But apparently he never sneezed, except in the gentlest fashion, and it was left for a gentle blow on the stomach to kill him. It would certainly be desirable in these cases to have corroborative medical evidence, as should always be the case were there is a charge alleging the use of violence with fatal results. The records of criminal cases teem with the differing testimonies of medical witnesses.

It is not a grateful task to comment on cases of this character, but the public feeling which they provoke, the fact that the defence of the diseased spleen never seems to be advanced except in such cases and the interests and protection of all communities make it essential that they should be ventilated. It is necessary that something should be done which will prevent the likelihood of the occurrence of cases of this distressing nature in the future.

Notes of the Day.

The Fighting in Belgium.

Another week has passed, and the greatest battle the world has ever seen is still proceeding, quietly in the centre, with alternating periods of quietness and violence on the extreme right of the Allies' line, and violently all the time at the other extreme of the front, in the neighbourhood of Lille and right up through Belgium to the sea at Nieuport. A week ago, writing on the subject of the extended front, we hazarded the opinion that the next big engagement would be fought in Belgium, and this is what is actually happening, for it is quite evident that the Germans attach the greatest importance to this new front which they were forced to occupy when thrust out northward from France. German military experts, indeed, describe the fighting which is taking place here as the greatest in the war, and as a question of life or death to them. Unless we mis-read the situation, it will be not life, but death, to their hopes as it has already been for thousands of their soldiers.

A Rash Move.

It is difficult, indeed, to see how the Germans are going to get out of the trap they have put themselves into in Belgium, especially in view of the new factor which has arisen since we wrote on the fighting on this line a week ago. When the Germans, elated with their empty success at Antwerp, hurried troops to the coast and occupied Ostend and other seaside towns, no one, who had closely followed the operations attached much importance to the performance. It was good from a spectacular point of view, no doubt, and the fact that their troops had over-run Belgium even to the coast was probably made the most of in Berlin, but strategically the move was of little or no value, and rash to the point of danger. Open coast towns like Ostend and Nieuport are at the mercy of vessels with long-range guns, and free to move about whither they will, but evidently the Germans made still another miscalculation here, and forgot to take the fleet into account. Had they not done so they would surely never have chosen to give battle near the sand dunes of Nieuport. Here the British warships have joined in, and caused terrible havoc among the enemy. They have also bombarded the German batteries at Ostend. Harried by aviators above, their trenches shelled from the sea, and being steadily turned and driven back by the Allied forces on land, the Germans must, sooner or later, leave the coast and retreat inland on to the positions they fortified weeks ago.

Well Done the Gunners!

The heroic stand of the "L" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, near Compiégne, which we recorded a few days ago, adds another glorious page to the annals of the Royal Artillery. Owing to the cutting of the telegraphs "L" Battery received no orders to retire and were caught by German artillery. Owing to their position the British were only able to bring three guns to bear on the enemy, and two of these were silenced after they had been instrumental in putting several German guns out of action. The remaining one, manned by three wounded non-coms, continued firing until only one German gun was left, and then reliefs arrived. The incident is reminiscent of that during the South African war, when, at the battle of Colenso, in a gallant attempt to save the guns, the only son of the veteran Lord Roberts lost his life in company with five others. The gunners had been shot down, the horses were all dead, but the guns remained intact. Lieuts Congleton and Roberts voluntered to rush to the rescue. They charged across shell-swept ground for five hundred yards but were driven back. Once more they essayed, and young Roberts was shot down, but the guns were saved! It is strange that in no other army is to be found this sentiment regarding the loss of guns, and it would be interesting to trace the idea to its source, but unfortunately the study of military history leaves one entirely in the dark. Nevertheless the sentiment remains and in the heroic stand of "L" Battery one sees repeated the most glorious pages in the annals of the R. A.

Sir George Birdwood on England in India.

Discussing the British relationship with India, Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband once argued that "it cannot be that of a conqueror and conquered, neither can it be paternal or fraternal, it must be, can only be mainly that of comradeship." The views of Sir George Birdwood, now in his 82nd year, on the British Raj in India, as elicited by the editor of the "Empire Magazine" in the course of a topical dialogue will be found interesting reading. The eminent career of Sir George Birdwood, his long connection with India, especially with Bombay, where he had his first appointment on the medical staff in 1854, his literary and scientific achievements, all give weight to his striking utterances. Although we differ materially from certain of his views, most of them have at least the attraction of originality and independence. And one can listen even to the most startling of Sir George Birdwood's views the more kindly on account of the ring of partiality for India which permeates the whole interview.

England's Mission.

Speaking of England's mission in India, judged by the history of the rise, progress and consolidation of the "Pax Britannica" Sir George says:—"In my heart of hearts I do believe," says Sir George, "that there is a divine purpose and design in it, and I am confirmed in the belief by the instinctive benignity of the English national character, and by the definite and unequivocal expression given to my own independent belief by men of such sound judgment and good counsel and weight of authority as Mountstuart Elphinstone and Grant-Duff, both genuine Scots as shrewd and sagacious, as just and generous." The purpose, as it seems to Sir George, is first to insure India from ever again relapsing into the wild and bewildering confusion of a thousand years from A.D. 711 to 1757, "during which mad millenium,—let Englishmen never forget, the social, industrial and commercial life of India was kept intact simply by virtue of the Brahmanical caste as stereotyped in the Code of Manu and similar Hindu law books; and being in India, this duty, this most sacred duty is imposed upon us quite apart from our own profit in it for the greater profit of India."

Self-Government.

As to the duty of preparing India for self-government, unfortunately Sir George has not very clear intellectual certitude whether it is the purpose of Providence that England should "go out of her direct cut and dry path of daily duty" to seek any other end in India than her own good. But he qualifies his dubious statement by saying that "I feel it incumbent on us that, being in India for our own good, we should also in every way subserve India's highest good." But, speaking with the experience of the past 60 years, during which he has discussed the question with "numbers of Indian gentlemen of unquestionable ability," Sir George, while remembering the unhappy history of Turkey, Persia, China and nay Japan,—is of opinion that the worst of all at the present moment is the undermining of the religious beliefs of the people of India an "atheistical system of public instruction." India, he says, is undoubtedly happier for the British administration of law and justice which has gone a great way to ensure peace, public order, and material prosperity. Sir George is very enthusiastic in speaking of the appointment of Indians in the Public Service, and it is well worth quoting the paragraph in extenso:

Nevertheless, speaking the truth from my heart, which is, I take it, always a sort of Divine inspiration, I would desire to do all that might be judiciously dared, to prepare India for self-government. I would, were I Viceroy of India, at once put public education unreservedly into the hands of the people of India, and emphatically the Schools of Art; and I would let Indians monopolise the Judicial Departments of the Administration. Hindus and Muslims alike, they make admirable magistrates and judges. I would, in every way, foster the military and political virtues of the Rajputs, and other princely families in India; and would freely throw the British Army open to them.

Brahminical Supremacy.

But quaintly enough he would like to see the maintenance of Brahmanical supremacy under the caste system of the Code of Manu, evidently forgetting that in the stages of social evolution, things which were true thousands of years ago can no longer hold good under wholly altered circumstances. As to India's place in the coming scheme of Imperial Federation Sir George is pessimistic. "Nothing is coming," says Sir George. "India, there is no denying the fact, is still suffering through being governed by an alien race of people who do not fully understand the literary, artistics," and religious cultures of her peoples" and says Sir George "It would be fatal to the interests of India,

to be associated on anything but equal terms with the Dominion of Canada, the South Africa Union, and the Commonwealth of Australia; where the Aryan Hindus of Indian are regarded and treated as practically of the same race as the Hottentots, and other Negroes of Africa, and lumped with them as 'Niggers All." Neither do I believe that Imperial Federation, would in any way strengthen the United Kingdom; and mine own idea of the Empire is the Federation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with India,—Shri Bharata,—in the widest, highest, and most beneficent sense."

The trans-border raiders who made the recent attack on Lakki, in the Bannu district, are said to have been mainly Bhitannis. It appears they succeeded in carrying off a small sum of money from a Hindu Bania, besides killing, as already reported, one Hindu.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE FOR GERMANY.

DESPERATE ATTACKS ON ALLIES' LINES.

BRITISH WARSHIPS HELPING LAND FORCES.

UNPARALLELED GERMAN LOSSES.

PILES OF DEAD WASHED UP ON THE BEACH.

The life and death struggle, as German experts describe the fighting in Belgium and the north of France is proceeding with undiminished vigour, and except for slight progress made at two points by the Germans everything seems to be going in the Allies' favour. The British warships are rendering invaluable help to the land forces round about Nieuport, where the losses of the Germans on Thursday and Friday are said to have been unparralleled. It is stated that the waves wash piles of German dead on the beach, and the accuracy of the British warships' fire may be gauged from the fact that 4,000 German wounded have been taken to Bruges, most of them suffering from wounds caused by British naval shells. British gun boats have also bombarded the German batteries at Ostend.

In denial of German official statements it is stated that we have retained a large part of the ground conquered south of Thiancourt, and are resuming the offensive; a German request for an armistice to bury their dead having been refused.

In the Eastern theatre the retreat of the Germans continues, and the Russian armies have now crossed the Vistula in pursuit.

An Admiralty statement says there are nine German cruisers at large on the high seas and that seventy warships of the Allies are searching for them.

A "Times" message says that the Indian Troops are at present waiting in a French provincial garrison town, which is also full of French and British troops. The correspondent adds that the Indians command the unbounded admiration of every one and their discipline and deportment are exemplary.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FIERCE FIGHTING

ALLIES ADVANCE NEARER OSTEND.

PILES OF GERMAN DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Military experts in the German press describe the battle between Lille and Dunkirk as the greatest of the war, and a question of life or death for the Germans.

For a week past masses of Germans have been passing Eccloo, east of Bruges, to participate in desperate attacks on the Allies.

The enemy's losses in the last two days are stated to be unparalleled.

Fighting is especially fierce in the sand dunes near Nieuport, where the British warships joined in.

It is stated that the waves wash piles of German dead on the beach.

Four thousand German wounded have been taken to Bruges, mostly suffering from British naval shells.

The Allies have apparently advanced nearer Ostend, their lines running from Lombartzyde through Manekensveere and Slype to St. Pierre Capekle.

Meanwhile, the British cavalry is working up from Thorout.

GERMANS ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE.

REQUEST REFUSED.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 6-30 p.m.

An official statement says that contrary to the German official statements we have retained a large part of the ground conquered south of Thiancourt. The Germans asked for an armistice to bury their dead, but we refused, and are resuming the offensive. We have made fresh progress.

IMPORTANT STRATEGICAL POINT CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 25, 2-10 a.m.

A communique issued in Paris at midnight says:—"From the sea to the south of Arras violent German attacks were everywhere repulsed. We have captured in Argonne the village of Melicourt, commanding the roads from Varennes to the valley of the Aisne.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

GENERAL MOLTKE'S SON REPORTED KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

It is announced that General von Moltke's son has been killed in action.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

INNUMERABLE TRAINS OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

1,500 BURIED IN ONE FIELD

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.

A message from Sluis says that fighting is still proceeding between Ostend and Nieuport. The Belgians are heroically defending the Yser canal. Great masses of Germans from Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges are moving to Thouroout and Westende.

The fighting is most sanguinary. Innumerable long trains of German wounded are arriving at Bruges. Medical stores and doctors are totally inadequate.

Fifteen hundred Germans were buried in a single field between Ostend and Nieuport. A number of Belgian prisonrs have also arrived at Burges.

GERMAN BATTERIES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

An official communique issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening says:—

The situation on the left wing generally is unchanged. The action has continued with great violence, particularly around Arras, La Bassee and Armentieres. The Allies have lost ground at some points round La Bassee, but have gained ground east of Armentieres. Generally speaking on this part of the front, the situation is unchanged. North of the Aisne our artillery destroyed three German batteries.

DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

An official communique says: On the left the battle continues. The enemy have made progress north of Dixmude and around La Bassee. We have advanced very appreciably east of Nieuport, in the region of Langhemarck and in the country between Armentieres and Lille.

There have been the inevitable fluctuations in the fighting line which, on the whole, is being held.

On the rest of the front there have been several day and night attacks by the Germans, who have been repulsed.

We have made slight progress at several points in the Woevre, and our advance has continued in the direction of the Forest of Montmare and Lepretre forest.

OUR TROOPS VERY FIT.

ENEMY EXHAUSTED BY OUTPOST WORK

WAR MATERIAL GIVING OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters, continuing his narrative to the seventeenth, says that despite the trying nature of the fighting, and the rain, the troops are most fit.

The fact that they are advancing and the enemy is giving way has proved a most welcome and inspiring change after some weeks of monotony in the trenches.

German prisoners report that their advanced troops are short of food and exhausted by continual outpost work, whereas the British can afford to give the troops more rest and plenty of good food.

Many Germans have had only two months' service. Nevertheless, the enemy in front is fighting well and skilfully, and showing considerable powers of endurance as the campaign proceeds.

The tendency of the part of the Germans to rely on the splendid war material with which they are so amply provided, rather than on the employment of masses of men, is more and more marked.

There are now indications, however, that their supply of war material is not inexhaustible. There are various evidences that they have been obliged to have recourse to old models of rifles and guns.

LONDON, Oct. 23. 7-30 p.m.

The Headquarters eye witness states that our progress has been slow south of the river Lys, owing to the numerous dykes, which necessitate the transport of planks and ladders. The co-operation of the artillery is most difficult in this enclosed country.

WORK OF THE WARSHIPS.

ALL ATTACKS ON NIEUPORT REPULSED FROM THE SEA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Admiralty announces that throughout yesterday monitors and other British warships co-operated with the Belgian army.

All the German attacks at Nieuport were repulsed by naval fire, which enfiladed the German lines and caused heavy losses, as the prisoners testify.

We also bombarded the German batteries at Ostend.

Rear-Admiral Hood now has a fine flotilla of suitable vessels, which are not of great naval value. The fleet has been persistently attacked by a submarine, torpedoes missing the Wildfire and the Myrmidon. We again drove off the submarine.

Naval aeroplanes and balloons directed the fire of the warships and we had no losses.

ALLIES' POSITION MAINTAINED.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

A communique states that the very strong German forces indicated yesterday have attacked with the greatest violence along the whole of the front between the North Sea and the La Bassee canal.

The Allies' position has on the whole been maintained. If we have had to give ground at some points, we have advanced at others.

The enemy appears to be endeavouring on the greater part of the front, particularly between the North Sea and the Oise, to make a fresh effort.

He is using a new corps of raw troops, some very young, others elderly, with officers and non-coms drawn from any available source.

The enemy has also shown particular activity in the Arras district, and on the Somme. We have progressed north and south of the Somme, notably in the region of Rosieres-en-Senterre. We have had partial successes at Verdun and Pontamousson.

There is no change on the rest of the front.

GERMANS REPULSED IN DISORDER.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 8-0 a.m.

A statement issued at the Belgian headquarters yesterday says:—

The enemy's attack in Belgium was particularly violent, north of Dixmunde. Reserves were massed in the neighbourhood and attacked the enemy with the bayonet

The Germans also made violent attacks towards Schoorbake but they were repulsed in disorder towards Nieuport.

The Belgian troops attacked at Lombartzydee and Fomburg and progressed somewhat at Lombartzydee.

AN OFFICER'S SMARTNESS.

SAVES AMMUNITION COLUMN FROM AN AMBUSCADE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 24.

A well-planned ambuscade for a British ammunition column going to Armentieres failed through the perspicacity of the officer commanding.

A British motor, containing two officers in British uniform, dashed up and shouted. "Halt, you damned fools! you are marching straight into the German trenches."

The Commander stopped the convoy, and went to speak to the new arrivals. After exchanging a few words, he shot both dead immediately

Afterwards, German dragoons galloped up. The lorry-drivers, who were mostly London busmen, promptly lined the ditch, and helped by French infantrymen, who arrived at the double, scattered the ambuscaders.

THE GERMAN ROUT

RUSSIANS CROSS THE VISTULA

GERMANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24. 12-50 a.m.

An official announcement published here says that a vigorous offensive has been taken by the Russian armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a broad front.

No resistance has been met with from the Germans, who continue to retreat.

In the trenches under Ivangorod, the Russians captured a large quantity of munitions abandoned by the German Reserve Guard corps in their precipitate retreat.

The Austrians armies continue to fight desperately on the Vistula, at Bove and Soltz on the San, and particularly south of Przemysl.

GERMANS OFFER POOR RESISTANCE.

RUSSIANS ON HEELS OF RETREATING ARMIES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25, 2-10 a.m.

A communique issued here says that the Russians beyond the Vistula are on the heels of the retreating armies. The Germans northward of the river Pilitza are offering poor resistance, and have been driven back as far as Skernevitza, south of the Pilitza. A severe battle is proceeding on the Austro-German front twenty-five miles. The Austrians are still endeavouring to hold Vistula, but the Russians are crossing.

"THE STATE'S CRIPPLES."

AUSTRIAN LANDSTURM CALLED OUT.

VENICE, Oct. 24.

The embodiment of the Landsturm, who are popularly called "The State's cripples," has caused deep depression in Austria. The Landsturm consists largely of men medically and physically unfit.

GERMAN DEBACLE.

DRIVEN BACK TWENTY MILES BY RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" cables state:—

A correspondent of the 'Retch' (Petrograd) says:—The Russian success on the Vistula is the beginning of a debacle for the Germans. Reports of fighting published here indicate that the Russians awaited the German advance on the line of the Vistula from Novo-Georgievesk, where the river turns westward twenty miles below Warsaw, to the confluence with the river San, then along the San to Prodmysai, and then along the line passing westward of Prezmysl. The Germans advanced with their best troops north of the Pillitzi River which joins the Vistula about thirty miles above Warsaw. The Russian force from Novo-Georgievesk passing down the left bank outflanked this army, and compelled it to retreat. Simultaneously above the Pillitzi the Russians made good their position on Wednesday and gained considerable success. One of the wounded says that they drove the Germans back twenty miles. Further south towards Randomir the Germans still hold their position, but the Austrians have fallen back from the San River. Fighting is proceeding north and south of Przemysl. The Austrians here are said to consist of a corps beaten in the same area last month, half re-organised by the German officers. The Russians report nothing new in East Prussia. The Germans claim to be again advancing towards Ossowitz.

GALLANT SOLDIERS.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS FOR N. C. O.'S AND MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The "London Gazette" contains the names of twenty-two non-commissioned officers and men who have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. They are mostly in the cavalry and artillery.

A typical example is that of Corporal Peach, Fifth Dragoons. He covered with his section the retirement of his troop from an exposed position. The reminder of the troop had no casualties, but all Peach's section except himself were either killed or wounded.

Other examples are serving the guns after having been wounded, and saving guns in desperate circumstances.

Private Price, Fifteenth Hussars, during a night attack swam across a canal, made his way through the enemy and gave warning that the troop had been surrounded by the enemy, thereby enabling the troop to escape.

BELGIUM'S MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Socialist Minister Vandervelde made speeches from a motor-car to the Belgian regiments just entering the battle. He described the spirit of the Belgians as magnificent.

SEARCHING THE SEAS.

NINE GERMAN CRUISERS AT LARGE

SEVENTY WARSHIPS LOOKING FOR THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct 23, 7-30 p.m.

The Admiralty to-night announces that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that seventy warships of the Allies are searching for them. The Allies' vessels include a number of the fastest British cruisers.

The discovery and destruction of the enemy will be a matter of time, patience and luck, owing to the vastness of the oceans and the innumerable archipelagoes.

Hitherto, our vessels' most serious and important duty has been that of convoying. Now, however, the searchers are being continually augmented.

Meanwhile, merchantmen must observe the Admiralty instructions, which have been most effective; out of four thousand British ships only twenty seven have been sunk, and insurance has dropped from five to two guineas per cent.

In nine thousand voyages, fewer than five per thousand have been interfered with.

Consequently, there is no occasion for anxiety or excuse for complaint. The position inspires considence and satisfaction, especially as the German oversea trade has ceased.

THE ATLANTIC EMDEN.

THIRTEEN STEAMERS SUNK BY THE KARLSRUHE.

LAS PALMAS, Oct. 23, 2 p.m.

The steamer Crefeld has arrived here with the crews of the following thirteen steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe:—Highland-Hope, Cervantes, Maplebranch, Strathroy, Lynrowan, Cornish-City, Rio-Iguassa, Niceto, Maria-de-Larringa, Farn, Indrani, Prutth and Condor. The vessels, which totalled sixty thousand tons, were mostly sunk in the Atlantic.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

RAMMED BY A BRITISH DESTROYER.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is officially stated that the destroyer Badger has rammed and sunk a German submarine off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bows were somewhat damaged.

BOMBARDMENT OF CAMEROON PORTS.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 24.

Two French warships bombarded the Cameroon ports of Compo and Kribili from October 11th to 14th after twice demanding their surrender without reply.

STEAMER ASHORE WITH WOUNDED ABOARD.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The French steamer Marie Henriette is ashore off Cape Barfleur with wounded aboard. S. O. S. signals have been received in the Isle of Wight. A French ship is standing by.

Barfleur is a seaport in France, fifteen miles east of Cherbourg. Pointe de Barfleur has been the scene of many shipwrecks. On it stands the highest lighthouse in France, 271 feet above the sea. It was from Barfleur in 1,066 that William the Conqueror set out on his invasion of England.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE APPRECIATION OF BRITISH MESSAGE.

TOKIO, Oct. 23, 6-50 p.m.

The exchange of telegrams between the British and Japanese Admiralties has created a profound impression, as showing that Japan is working in entire agreement with Great Britain. Especially welcome is Britain's appreciation of Japan's high motives.

THE SUEZ CANAL

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Germany has strongly protested against the new provisions respecting the Suez Canal.

COURAGEOUS AVIATORS.

SPLENDID SERVICE BY BRITISH AND FRENCH FLYING MEN.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 24.

German notebooks found in the trenches testify to the splendid services of the French and British aviators. They are displaying such amazing courage that special vertical guns upon motors are posted every where. A bell is rung whenever an Allied aeroplane is seen, and everybody rushes for shelter.

INDIAN TROOPS.

WAITING IN A FRENCH GARRISON TOWN.

EXEMPLARY DEPORTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25, 2-10 a.m.

A "Times" message dated the 22nd instant, the place of despatch of which is deleted, says that the Indian troops are at present waiting in a French provincial garrison town, which is also full of French and British troops. The correspondent describes it as a town which has not been disturbed, like Paris, by any fear of invasion.

The Indians command the unbounded admiration of everyone. Their discipline and deportment are exemplary.

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS IN COMMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The "Pioneer" has received permission to announce the fact that Sir James Willcocks commands the Indian Army Corps consisting of Lahore and Meerut Divisions.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF ENEMY ALIENS.

TO BE INTERNED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

HALF A MILLION FRENCH RECRUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows:—

Enemy aliens are being arrested wholesale throughout the country to be interned in concentration camps. It is reported that orders have been given to arrest all of military age while others are placed under police serveillance. The areas where enemy aliens are not permitted have been considerably extended.

The "Times" Bordeaux correspondent writes that fresh troops numbering probably half a million are ready to reinforce General Joffre. They consist of this year's recruits who are excellent material now after two months' training to fit them to bear arms, together with a section of reserve hitherto not called to the colours.

The "Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent states that the Germans in Belgium are fearful for their communications. Two hundred locomotives are held ready at Ostend in case of a general retreat.

The Sluis correspondent of the "Nederlander" says that the German wounded who should have been transported from Bruges to Ghent yesterday were obliged to return to Bruges. It is supposed that the connection between Bruges and Ghent is in some way threatened.

A German official news states that 2,000 British and some machine guns were captured west of Lille.

HEIGHT STANDARD AND AGE LIMIT OF THE NEW ARMY.

The height standard of the new army originally 5 ft. 3 inches raised to 5 ft. 6 inches when the rush exceeded the capacity of organisation and later reduced to 5 ft. 5 inches has now been reduced to 5 ft. 4 inches. A new appeal for men to complete the second half million intimates that arrangements have been completed to receive and train all who enlist. The age limit is now 38.

A HUMP-BACKED GERMAN SOLDIER

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Among the prisoners taken by the Germans was a hump-backed Saxon.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

SYDNEY, Oct. 24.

Twenty-thousand Government employees are clearing forty thousand acres in order to increase the wheat area.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LILLE.—It stands 15 miles from the Franco-Belgian Frontier and 42 miles south-east of Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK.—The most northerly seaport of France, on the strait of Dover, 189 miles N. of Paris and 67 W. of Ghent.

BRUGES.—A city of Belgium, 8 miles from the sea. It is 14 miles E. of Ostend and 62 W. N. W. of Brussels.

NIEUPORT.—In Belgium on the Yser river, 10 miles south-west of Ostend.

OSTEND.—A Belgian seaport and bathing resort 38 miles north of Lille.

THOROUT.—A Belgian town, 11 miles S. W. of Bruges.

LA BASSEE.—In France, 10 miles north of Lens.

ARRAS.—In Northern France, about 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

VERDUN.—About 28 miles west of the German Frontier.

ARMENTIERES.—A French town on the Lys, 12 miles W. N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUDE.—In Belgium, 15 miles south of Ostend.

VERDUN.—A town in France, 16 miles west-north-west of Verdun.

PRZEMYSL.—In Galicia, 56 miles west of Lemberg.

(For other War Telegram see page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

GERMAN LIES ABOUT INDIA.

DOOM OF BELGIUM

UNPARALLELED IN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

THE AGA KHAN AND ISLAM.

Berlin is continuing to spread reports of a rising in India.

The plight of Belgium,—what is to be done with the host of refugees,—is an almost unanswerable problem. Our correspondent describes her miseries as unparalleled in European history.

The strictness of the Censorship continues to cause impatience and irritation. The newspapers are completely and without qualification under the control of the War Office.

It is feared that the arrangements for the comfort of the Indian troops during the winter made by the India Office are inadequate.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

In the recent numbers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and other Indian papers which have reached me, I do not find any terrifying accounts of the rising in India which the German news agencies appear to know everything about. Nor do I notice in your columns any signs of perturbation over the Japanese legions which, according to the same authorities, are being sent from the Far East for the restoration of order in India. But that, of course, is where we (and you) are at a disadvantage by comparison with the fortunate people who are provided with news of the world war from Berlin! You, I take, it, are at this moment in pretty much the same position as ourselves—waiting for news of the prolonged siege-battle on the Aisne; calling up all the reserves of patience you can command, as day follows day and news of the mighty struggle comes dribbling in—or not, as the case may be. News, however, in plenty will have reached you by the time these lines are in print. The chances, are, indeed, that the announcement of several decisive events may be upon us within a few hours of the time of writing. For the Battle of the Aisne has already lasted twenty days, as long as Mukden. In the nature of things it cannot go on much longer—unless, as a politician in high office suggested privately yesterday, we cannot shift the Germans and they cannot shift us. Of the progress of the battle we know next to nothing. For lack of anything in the way of news, the papers repeat incessantly, in headlines and on posters, the announcement of the enemy's attacks failing and of "enormous German losses." It is not likely that when the grip of the many censors is relaxed we shall be much better off. A correspondent in France—one of the few who have remained cautious and can be reckoned trustworthy, expresses the opinion to-day that the history of the war, can never be written except in the barest outline. For it is a war without professional observers—except those among the combatants themselves, and they have no time for writing chronicles or even collecting material for chronicles. What, in any case, could professional observers do beyond putting down trifling fragments of what is happening along the vast battle front in France? That, of course, is of a magnitude to benumb the mind, and when in addition we have the campaign on the around Cracow, the idea of an intelligible record becomes still more impossible. As I write the papers are changing their tone about the Austro-Russian struggle. Immediately after announcing the complete shattering of the Austrian Army, they are called upon to set forth the preliminaries of the great battle of Cracow, in which a huge Austro-German force is confronting the invading Russian army. The most moderate estimate of the forces engaged speaks of 1,300,000 men in this part of the field alone.

THE PLIGHT OF BELGIUM.

The winter will be upon us in a few weeks and with it, even if the Germans should do no more towards the ruin of the country, the problem of Belgium will assume a terrible shape. It is a nation largely of homeless and destitute. To the list of cities destroyed we must now add Alost, a place of some 35,000 people, the whole of whom abandoned the town a few hours before it was battered and burnt. Louvain and Termonde, Dinant and Alost, however, are only the more important of the places made desolate. The smaller towns and villages treated in the same way are almost without number. The refugees, some of them, are making their way over the Dutch frontier. Thousands of them are coming still to England, and as the ruin continues and the winter advances, we shall, presumably, have to provide shelter for tens of thousands more. What shall we do with them—how give them living room, food, and clothing; how keep them employed; how prevent the incalculable demoralisation which must accompany the wholesale uprooting of a population in circumstances such as these? No one at present can even so much as guess at the answers to these questions. If the campaign in Belgium were over, it would be a manageable task, almost, for the Belgian people, assisted by England, to set about the reconstruction of their social life. It would be comparatively easy for England and America to provide gifts and loans, pending the war indemnity which Belgium is hoping one day to obtain from the invaders. But Belgium is not yet through with the worst of her miseries. Her towns are still being ravaged, her people decimated. Hence, the completion of the doom of Belgium is something which may transcend all that has gone before in this unmeasured agony. So far there have been no proposals, from either Governments or individuals, which promise any hope of help on a large scale, and the problem in all its horror stares the world in the face. We have witnessed the destruction of a country, the martyrdom of a people, upon a scale vaster and more terrible than anything known in European history since the so-called ages of barbarism. And in the presence of the tragedy the civilised nations as yet untouched by the ravages of war stand helpless.

THE CENSORSHIP AGAIN.

We are (though there is a prevalent notion to the contrary) a patient and submissive people. The way in which we have agreed to stand by while this stupendous war is being waged, and to remain in a darkness almost impenetrable, is a marvel to those who have been content with the copy-book theory of the British race. We are resigned to the Censorship. We have, practically without a protest, agreed to a positive and detailed control of the Press, and not merely a negative and general one. That is to say, we have gone far beyond the acceptance of a supervision designed to check and punish indiscretion or treachery. Our newspapers have submitted to a thorough despotism. Throwing away, at a word, the independence of generations and the habits of ages, they have fallen into the way of submitting every piece of war news, and much that does not come under that heading, to the judgment of the Censor. And the Censor acts, as censors always do, in a manner that is at once arbitrary, unintelligent, and irritating. The staff of the Press Bureau cannot understand the conditions of time and stress under which newspapers are produced. They put a ban upon information which is accessible in common books of reference and elsewhere. They make absurd distinctions, striking out of one paper's copy things that are allowed to go into half-a-dozen other papers. The personality of the Chief Censor does not appear to make any difference: it seldom does. The fact is, no censorship is ever tolerable in actual practice, and we cannot expect Mr. Buckmaster to do any better than Mr. F. E. Smith, who, like a prudent and patriotic man, has chosen to face the risks of the battlefield rather than to continue in the firing line at home. Indeed, it would not be difficult to argue that, with added experience and a change of directors, the Press Bureau has become rather worse. Certainly it is more niggardly of information than ever. We got some news of the retreat of the Allies from the frontier, and some, not so very belated, of the Battle of the Marne. But during the three weeks of the Battle of the Aisne we have had almost nothing. Day by day there has been put out the barest and briefest of bulletins recording no change in the situation, or the repulse of repeated violent counter-attacks by the enemy. It is curious how one adjective will appear and reappear in the bulletins for a spell, and then vanish. During the first stage of the war the forces were usually "heavily engaged;" at present they are being constantly subjected to "violent attacks," the two or three lines vouchsafed by our Press Bureau are on most days supplemented by somewhat longer bulletins from the French War Office, but these add very little to our knowledge. We can only make guesses at the possible situation with the aid of the place names mentioned. For a short interval (greatly appreciated in the retrospect) we had the advantage of Sir John French's admirable dispatches. They ceased, and were succeeded by accounts written by a member of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. These were tolerable, but we get no more of them. Instead, there is an anonymous "eye-witness" who every few days knocks up something which is put out by the Press Bureau to keep the newspapers quiet. His value as a war correspondent is exactly nil. He gives no news at all of the battle. He may mention the weather, the plague of flies or the plague of spies, the condition of the trenches, or the imperfect drying qualities of the autumn sun. But of the news the world is waiting for, not a word; and journalistically he is about on the level of the less competent of the young reporters who during the past two months have been hanging upon the flanks of the Allied Armies seeking what they may pick up and be permitted to transmit.

NO WAR CORRESPONDENT.

When the tension grows more than usually hard to bear, or when the Censor does something more than commonly provoking, the newspapers grumble. But they cannot say much. They accepted the Censorship at the beginning unconditionally. Instead of collectively making a precise agreement as to the limits of control, they submitted to the absolute dictation of the Admiralty and the War Office; and now there is nothing they can do against the autocracy, represented by a number of elderly officers in Whitehall, men who by their training and circumstances are, of necessity, altogether out of touch with public sentiment and public need. Nor is this all. Lord Kitchener remains obdurate in the matter of the war correspondents. Those who so far have been keeping us going with descriptive and conjectural telegrams and letters have not been duly accredited war correspondents. At any rate, they have had no right to approach the armies or the area of fighting. They have done their best—sometimes a worthy best—from Paris or the rear of the fighting force, or from the desolated towns and countryside of Belgium. They have stood in danger of arrest; probably all, or nearly all, of them have suffered it, and at any moment they may be all cleared out. Meanwhile, a dozen tried and experienced men, chosen in the early days of the war, are still hanging about in London. Weeks ago they were instructed to provide themselves with horse, kit and servant, and to arrange for messing with the British Expeditionary Force. They were not to use motor cars, and were not to enjoy freedom of movement. They were to be put in charge of a major and to be carefully shepherded. The safeguards seemed rigid enough, but even so, permission to cross the Channel was withheld, owing, it was said, to the objections of the French War Office. When those objections were got over, Lord Kitchener still declined to issue the permits. German war correspondents are with the enemy's fighting line, but no English or French correspondents, it appears, are to accompany the Allied Armies in the field. This is the culmination of Lord Kitchener's policy, practised with increasing stringency ever since the Khartoum campaign. So far as he can, he has pronounced the doom of the war correspondent, and we may anticipate that the public outcry, if it comes at all, will not be strong enough to overthrow the system of secrecy. Hence what must be to the correspondents, chafing against enforced idleness in England, an intolerable irony the greatest of all wars being fought, and they, the only journalists in England with actual experience of warfare, forcibly kept out of the way. Some of the dozen are men who have seen all the wars since South Africa; one or two, like Mr. Nevinson, have been in almost all the campaigns since the Turko-Greek war of eighteen years ago.

THE PENNY BLUE-BOOK.

Day after day since the war began the country has had evidences of the extent and thoroughness of the German press propaganda in neutral countries. In the United States two influential envoys have been at work, publishing statements, elaborating arguments, contradicting news, subsidizing newspapers, explaining retreats, justifying breaches of international law. In Holland and Scandinavia, in Italy and Switzerland, the newspapers have been supplied on a vast scale with news manufactured in Berlin, with expositions of German policy and attacks upon England. The British Government, so far as anyone knows, has not retaliated; has not even taken reasonable steps towards counteracting the German press campaign and supplying the press of neutral countries with accurate news of the fighting and of the state of affairs in England. Most people will feel that they have neglected an obvious duty and advantage. They have, however, now done one thing, which is excellent so far as it goes. They have published, as a Penny Blue-Book, the Foreign Office dispatches—the White Paper of August and Sir Edward Goschen's narrative of the closing incidents in Berlin, with an historical introduction. The German White Paper is not included—as it certainly ought to have been, since it deals almost entirely with Russo-German relations. The idea doubtless is that the Blue-Book should not only be read everywhere in England, but be widely circulated abroad, in Europe and America. It is an obviously sensible thing to do, and should be a useful precedent. Many people who have never before read, or even seen, a Blue-Book, will be awakened to the fact that the education of the citizen is not complete without a course of reading in official literature, and, further, that the Blue-Books and White Papers contain all kinds of fascinating stuff.

THE INDIAN FORCE.

For people in England the capital event of the week has been the arrival at Marseilles of the Indian Expeditionary Force and its reception. This is described to-day by a special correspondent of "The Times," who witnessed the extravagant rejoicing of the populace in Marseilles. We have no official statement as to the constitution and numbers of the Force. It is evidently somewhat stronger than was at first expected, and perhaps we are right in assuming that the large majority are Sikhs. It will be noted with pride in India that the perfection of the equipment aroused immense admiration in France, and we need not be surprised that their arrival on the battlefield has been hailed as an event of historic significance. Their presence will doubtless create certain difficulties—of commissariat, personal relations, and hospital arrangement. For these, we may hope, the military authorities will be prepared; but I gather from talking with one or two people who have been interesting themselves in the arrangements for which the India Office would naturally be responsible, that the preparations may in certain respects be inadequate and imperfectly thought out. For all troops in the field the winter campaign must have severe experiences in store; but we ought to be especially wideawake as to the special call likely to be made by the needs of the Indian regiments, fighting now, for the first time in history, in a European campaign, and that a campaign making an unexampled demand upon the physique and moral qualities of the fighting man.

GERMANY AND ISLAM.

Last evening, in the Regent Street Polytechnic, there was a meeting promoted by the Indian Volunteer Committee at which speeches were made illustrative of the spirit of India in the crisis. Mr. M. K. Gandhi presided, and the principal speech was made by the Aga Khan, who congratuluated the young Indians present on the formation of their Field Ambulance Corps. To him, said the Aga Khan, Germany had always appeared as the greatest enemy of Islam, for she, putting herself forward as a protector, had been the Power most anxious to establish her position by the method of peaceful penetration. Her efforts, so far as India was concerned, had been wholly futile; India was an inexhaustible source of power and wealth to the British Empire. The speech will recall the manifesto published last year by the Aga Khan, a document in which his Highness urged upon the British Government a kind of cautiously aggressive policy in regard to Islam. Turkey, he seemed to imply, had ceased to be a great Power; the Caliphate was extinct. The hegemony of the Moslem world belonged to Great Britain; the King-Emperor had many more Moslem subjects than any potentate in the world. Therefore, the inference seemed to be, the King-Emperor should "stand forth," as they used to say in the early days of the East India Company, as virtual Caliph, the recognised crowned head of the Islamic world.

VANDALS AT WORK.

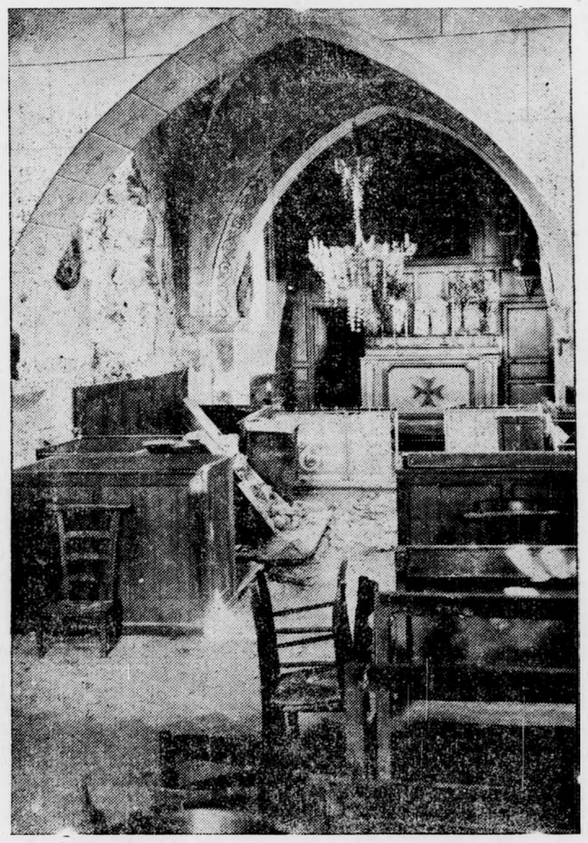

Photo by Central News.

The interior of the Church of St. Claire, near Broyes, severely damaged by shell fire.

HAVOC AT RHEIMS.

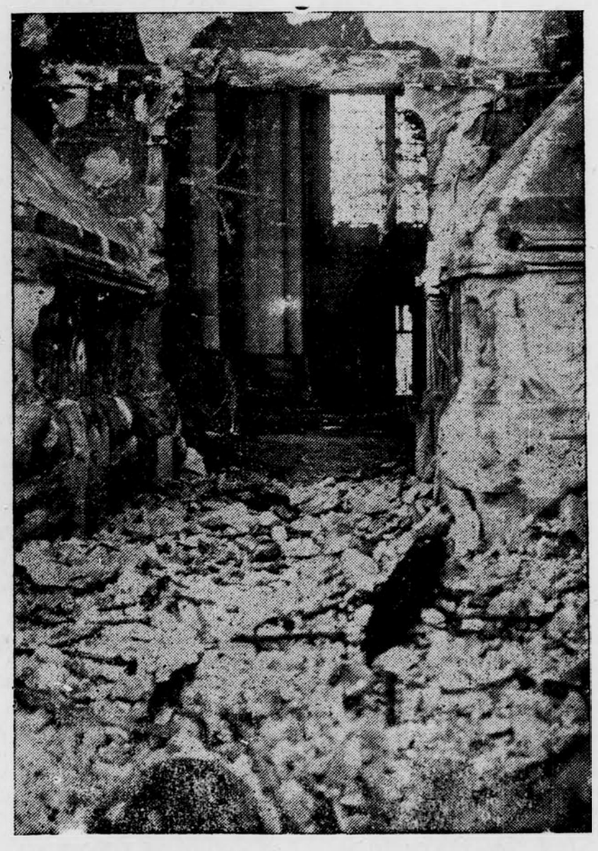

Photo by Central News.

The wreckage of one of the Cathedral doorways. The door itself has been blown off its massive hinges.

LORD KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY.

WELL FORWARD IN TRAINING,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows:—"The allegations made against the conditions under which men of the new armies are quartered and fed are unconfirmed by my enquiries.

The men everywhere say that the food was at first indifferent but is now very good. Warm civilian clothing is ample until khaki is available. The troops are still under canvas and feel the cold but are going into billets or huts.

The first new army is well forward in training, musketry instruction being given by the National Rifle Association experts. Some of the men already shoot well; fire delivery is going to be a main feature in the fitness of the new units. The Irish volunteers for service will make four divisions and two in reserve.

It is understood that the Scots Greys, 16th Lancers and the Highland Light Infantry are among the regiments mentioned for conspicuous work in the despatches.

FIGHTING OFF BELGIAN COAST.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES ENTIRELY SMASHED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—In the Belgian coast fighting, the enemy lost thousands. Some of their positions and batteries were entirely smashed by the naval 6 in. guns and nearly all the trenches were enfiladed and rendered useless. The enemy's aerial observation was kept under. The attempts to shell the warships were futile and landing parties found large numbers of dead in the near trenches. The attack was a surprise and wholly successful.

THE MONITORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The "Statesman's" special London cablegram states:—The monitors, Severn, Humber and Morsey, are shallow-draught vessels each of 1,260 tons with two six-inch guns. They were being built for Brazil before the outbreak of the war. There are no others of this type in the navy.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

TO UNTIRINGLY UPHOLD THE BRITISH CAUSE.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.

A long semi-official statement is issued reciting the determination of all Australia to continue untiringly their efforts to uphold the British cause. It concluded by declaring that the Australians fully recognise the value of the aid of Japan, "our Ally."

WA UND CONCERT.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 9-10 p.m.

The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales to-day attended the concert at the Albert Hall in aid of the War Fund.

Frantic enthusiasm was displayed.

A feature of the programme was the reappearance of Madame Patti.

KAISER AND BRITISH ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.

It is officially denied in Berlin that the Emperor William ever called the British Army contemptible.

It is stated that the Emperor has returned to the German Headquarters in France.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following casulties are announced:—

Wounded:—Second Lieut Flinn, Royal Irish; Lieut C. F. W. Lang, Devonshires; Lieut H. L. Ovans, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain O. D. Smyth, Irish Rifles; Lieut P. Wilberforce-Bell, West Kents; Lieut Young, Warwicks.

Missing:—Lieut W. Sandeman, Gordons; Second Lieut Thomas, Cheshires.

Prisoner:—Captain Goetz, Bucks Yeomanry.

The following casualties are unofficially reported:—

Wounded and Prisoners:—Second Lieut G. Button and Captain P. Godsal, Oxford and Bucks; Major E. Doughty, Suffolks; Lieut C. French, Royal Irish; Captain C. Morley, Manchesters; Second Lieut E. A. Spencer, Field Artillary.

Prisoners:—Lieut Deane-Drake, Munsters; Captain G. Rees, Medicals; Lieut A. T. Wyatt, Lincolns.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—Lieutenant E. M. Bishop, Dorsets; Second Lieut. Cozens-Brooke, Scots Fusiliers; Captain W. T. Davidson, Dorsets; Lieutenant R. Duff, Second Life Guards; Lieutenant Hastings-Medhurst, Worcesters; Captain Hurt, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Longman, Royal Fusiliers; Second Lieut. B. Lumley, Eleventh Hussars; Captain C. G. Lyall, Lincolns; Lieutenant J. R. Turner and Lieutenant J. Pitt, Dorsets.

Died of wounds:—Lieutenant P. J. Egerton, Border Regiment.

LONDON, Oct .24.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—Second-Lieutenant, C. C. Stafford, Officers' Training Corps; Lieutenant Wesche, South Lancashires and Nigeria Regiment. The latter lost his life in the Cameroons.

Died of Wounds:—Lieutenant Shippey, Bedfords.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, October 24.

The following casualties are announced—

Wounded:—Lieutenant G. Anstey, Devonshires; Second Lieutenant Cave-Orme, Lincolns; Second-Lieutenant J. G. Clark, Sixteenth Lancers; Major F. A. Dickinson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant F. T. Dunne, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant S. F. Ferguson, Field Artillery; Lieutenant C. H. Gaskell and Lieutenant R. F. Gee, Wiltshires; Second-Lieutenant C. Grahame, Scots Fusiliers; Captain I. Hopkins, Scottish Borderers; Major Leveson, Eighteenth Hussars; Captain F. L. Lloyd, Cheshires; Major M. F. McTaggart, Fifth Lancers; Lieutenant L. W. Murphy, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captain W. Northey, Durham Light Infantry; Second-Lieutenant L. Rendell, Bedfords; Lieutenant W. Tullis, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant G. E. D. Waddilove, Northumberlands; Lieutenant H. Warter, Fourth Dragoons; Captain H. B. Spence, West Yorks; Second-Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Irish Rifles; Second-Lieutenant Gunter, Service Corps.

Wounded and Missing:—Captain the Hon. J. Boyle, Scots Fusiliers.

Missing:—Lieut. H. W. F. Barton, Royal Scots; Captain B. Johnson, Medicals.

Unofficially reported Wounded and Prisoner, previously officially announced Killed:—Captain E. F. Grant-Dalton, West Yorks.

The following are unofficial reports:—

Wounded and Prisoners:—Lieutenant W. Loder-Symonds, Wiltshires; Second-Lieutenant F. A. Sampson, Royal Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant A. W. M. Robertson, Gordon Highlanders; Second-Lieutenant E. Backhouse and Second-Lieutenant E. Berrill, Suffolks; Second-Lieutenant R. Burrows, Manchesters; Captain P. Fryer, West Yorks; Lieutenant T. George, Suffolks; Second-Lieutenant Graham-Watson, Royal Scots; Second-Lieutenant H. P. James, Suffolks; Second-Lieutenant R. T. Miller, Manchesters; Second-Lieutenant J. B. Morgan, Captain A. Cutbill and Second-Lieutenant F. V. Pereira, Suffolks; Captain L. Robins, Welsh Regiment.

Prisoners:—Captain H. Buckle, Field Artillery; Second-Lieutenant K. Hooper, East Lancs; Lieutenant J. Dobbs, Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant C. G. Graves, Royal Scots; Captain D. Corbett, Medicals.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

DISEMBARKATION AT MARSEILLES.

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES.

IMPRESSION ON FRENCH OFFICERS.

Mr. Douglas Crawford, the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writing from Marseilles on Saturday, September 26, gives the following discriptive account (which was delayed by the Censor till October 1), of the arrival of the first Indian Expeditionary Force which landed at Marseilles on that day. The correspondent who witnessed the disembarkation of the Force dwells on the extraordinary enthusiasm with which it was greeted at Marseilles.

The following are the full texts of the King's message to the British and Indian sections of the Expeditionary Force:—

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

TO THE BRITISH TROOPS.

You have been recalled from service in India together with your comrades from that country to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire.

Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been devastated and France invaded by the same powerful foe.

I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done.

I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

I pray God to bless you, guard you, and bring you back victorious.

TO THE INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The message to the Indian troops is in Urdu. The following is a translation:—

I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy.

I know with what readiness my brave and loyal Indian soldiers prepared to fulfil this sacred trust in the field of battle, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of my Empire.

Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you go forward and add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian army, whose honour and fame are in your hands.

THE DISEMBARKATION

The "Daily Mail" correspondent wrote:—With undisguised delight flashing from eyes as of burning coal, and with hearts brimful of joy, our Indian troops have landed here to-day.

From the little Gurkha and his winning smile, through the ranks of Bengal Lancer, Punjabi, Baluchi, to the giant Sikh, they are magnificent specimens all of martial manhood, everyone vying with his neighbour in ardour for the cause of the King-Emperor and his allies.

Let me put the doubters right. Not an Indian has set foot in France but realises as well as the people at home the reasons for this the greatest war of all time, and the motto of these troops is now as a thousand years ago death or glory.

To see fully a score of transports glide from the bay into dock and moor at their appointed stations was an imposing sight, and at the same time a splendid tribute to the perfection of British organisation; but the spectacle was yet to come. In almost as short a space of time as it takes to tell the decks of this wonderful fleet of ships were alive with soldiers, and in a matter of a few hours the trying work of disembarkation had been completed without slip or accident.

FRENCH OFFICERS AMAZED.

The French officers were amazed at the remarkable smoothness with which operations proceeded, and were not slow in their expressions of profound admiration.

The voyage from India had been made under excellent conditions, and the troops, who literally leaped ashore, were fighting men to the last ounce, hard and fit and ready, had the word of command been given and had the thing been practicable, to march straight from the quay to the fighting line. Not a few of the Sikhs, lithe, black-bearded giants, were deeply concerned to know if I thought the war would be over before they could get to grips with the common enemy, and it was a burden off their minds when I assured them there was absolutely no likelihood of anything of the kind coming to pass.

Never has the port of Marseilles, used as it is to cosmopolitan crowds and the multicoloured habiliments of Africa, witnessed a scene so kaleidoscopic as that presented to-day by the defiling of thousands after thousands of soldiers down seemingly numberless gangways and along quays lit up by brilliant sunshine.

THE GURKHA AND HIS KUKRI.

Here were the Sikhs, whose physical characteristics I have already noted; there the sturdy little Gurkhas, counted among the finest infantry in the world. Darker than the Hindu, a merry smile ever lurking in their distinctly Mongolian eyes, they at once captured the hearts of the French soldiers, and it was amusing and interesting to listen to animated conversations in which neither side could understand a single word the other said. Sign language, however, made up for a multitude of deficiencies in other ways, and particularly graphic was one Gurkha's manual description of how he could handle his rather awesome kukri.

A wondering crowd of *piou-pious* warmly shook hands with him and wished him the best of luck in the exercise of his prowess against the Germans.

Further removed were the warlike Baluchis, at another dock the Punjabis, and busily engaged grooming their mounts, tethered to the iron grille that runs around the quays, were the handsome Bengal Lancers. Scattered about at odd corners were many of the lower caste camp followers engaged in rounding up the mountain battery mules, which were having alternate periods of friskiness and ancestral stubborness.

All the troops are in khaki, with very little—perhaps a green or white interwoven band in the head-dress—to distinguish one regiment, or rather one caste, from the other. The stuff is lighter in texture and colour than that used in the equipment of the home Army, and imparts a smarter appearance to the wearer. Our own troops, consisting of the—, the —, and the —, who accompanied the Indians, wear short pants like the Boy Scouts, leaving the knees exposed, and so do many of the native soldiers. Others have knicker-bockers. The turban, of course, is worn by all the Hindus and Mussulmans.

The white officers who are in command are the highest type of soldier drawn, as we all know, from the best families in Great Britain, and in them their men have implicit faith. There was something noble and delightful in the officers walking through Marseilles with their troops en route for the rest camps, when they might well have ridden. After regarding officer after officer with an admiration that was almost veneration, a French lady turned to me with the remark, "Monsieur, vos officers sont minces, mais ils sont vraiment beaux." It is quite true.

One very important fact that must not be lost sight of is that this great expeditionary force from the Orient to the Occident, in whose coming is the making of history and the welding together of the British Empire in closer bonds of loyalty and brotherhood, is not only at this very moment an army in name, but also an army in being thoroughly trained according to the most modern ideas and equipped with all the first-class machinery of war that British brains have evolved. Everything has been brought from India—cannon, rifles, entrenching implements, sleeping rugs, tents, and the hundred and one necessaries of an Indian Army down to the praying mat.

AN UNFORGETTABLE SCENE.

The scene in the town in the afternoon, when the troops marched through to the different camping grounds, was unforgettable. Every man, women and child in Marseilles turned out, their numbers were swelled by the people who had rushed in from the surrounding country districts, and the streets were seething masses of highly excited humanity.

The excitement of the highstrung Latins rapidly spread to the Indians, and it was a unique experience to see hundreds of martial warriors, bearded men whose hair was shot with grey and beardless youths, jump a yard high in the air for sheer joy. The officers looked on with lenient eye.

Old women fought with men for the honour of shaking hands with the bronzed soldiers, whom they impartially named "Anglais" and "Hindous," and young women and girls threw sweet-smelling flowers in their path or pinned pink roses in their tunics, in their turbans, and even stuck them into the Indians' long hair. In response the dark Eastern eyes beamed a great content, and rows of marvellously white teeth flashed from laughing mouths.

The ranks were broken as I am certain they never will be by an enemy, and as hour after hour column after column of soldiers and service wagon after service wagon moved slowly past, a wonderfully impressive picture was presented.

The enthusiasm of the populace became ecstasy when a band of swarthy Gurkhas struck up the "Marseillaise" and played it enchantingly on a weird collection of gourd-like instruments. As one man the crowd crushed the troops on to the pavement, and down a long avenue they marched—horses and mules as well—between the kerb and the cafe terraces.

By evening they were all encamped in picturesque parks with rocky heights, reminiscent of their far away hills, around them, and in the moonlight groups of Marseillais stood on all the adjacent roads watching with unflagging interest the strange Eastern rites of these magnificent fighting men from Britain's Great Dominion.

FREE PASSAGES FOR OFFICERS' WIVES

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

It is notified for information that the sanction of free passage is extended to relatives who are residing with and entirely dependant upon officers, departmental officers with honorary rank, and departmental warrant officers ordered to proceed overseas with the expeditionary forces Applications should therefore be submitted (on India Army form 1727) without delay, through divisional commanders to the Embarkation Cimmandants at Bombay and Karachi, who will allot the passages Officers' families may accompany British units ordered to proceed to England if accommodation is available in the transports. They will be given priority over all other entitled families in the transports on which their husbands' units embark, but must nit displace combatant passengers on the ship.

AN EARTHQUAKE,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles away, was recorded on Simla seismograph, at eleven hours fifty-eigth minutes, yesterday.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Landing of Indian Troops at Marseilles of which a descriptive account appears in to-day's issue.

PRIEST'S SEARCH FOR A BODY.

A German priest tells this realistic story of his visit to Luneville to look for the body of a certain German officer known to have fallen on the field. It is sent from Berne to the "Morning Post":—

"How shall I describe so terrible a kingdom of Death? In the ditches by the roadside, on every mound, in the fields and meadows, mixed up with the dead bodies of horses, lay the mangled corpses of the enemy. Some had their arms bent as if in a last movement to defend themselves; the clenched fingers of others bore witness to the horror of their last moments, and blood and dust still further disfigured features already distorted by rage and terror. Ammunition waggons, upset and with broken wheels, scraps of uniforms, and arms of every kind were heaped as far as the eye could see.

"No German dead were to be seen. Great mounds of recently dug earth, all in line, carefully raked over, and marked with wooden crosses, show the places where the fallen heroes' comrades piously did their last duty by them. After every battle our soldiers' first thought is for those who are no more.

"Our way took us to Einville, where is the Seventh Military Hospital. Great God what a spectacle! For two evenings I have had it continually before my eyes, and I shall never be able to forget the horror of it. In the country house of a French notary were lying side by side the most seriously wounded and the dying, perhaps already dead. They were lying thus side by side out of doors, even on the lawn in front of the house. For days and nights they had been waiting for someone to attend to them, for most of them had not even had their wounds dressed. And yet the doctors were doing their work with unparalleled devotion, but there were not enough of them to overtake it.

"In the dusk we had to walk carefully for fear of knocking against the wounded or treading on the dying. After stepping over the last line of them, we stood still a few minutes to look around the dark field in which they were lying, so close together as to touch one another. The silence was deathlike, though from time to time it was broken by some feeble groan, after which absolute calm prevailed once more. All my life long I shall remember this sight, that hospital open to the sky, with the wounded unattended to day and night.

"At length we found the dead man for whom we were looking, and whom we had promised to bring back to his own people that they might bury him in his native earth. He was a young officer, whose marriage I had solemnised a few days before mobilisation. And now we were confronted with his corpse.

"Some Einville people, poor day labourers, helped to discover the body, and took infinite pains over doing so, nor would they accept anything for their trouble. 'We won't take anything,' they said; 'we are Christians.' Indeed, their whole thought was for the tragic fate of the officer and of his young wife. 'Poor, brave fellow! Poor women," said they. I shook hands with them and went away, deeply touched."

A REAL ATROCITY.

"War, of course, in itself is an atrocity. And to show what are the atrocities of war allow me to transcribe an agonising and gruesome description of the advance of a battery across a stricken field," says a writer in the "Economist."

"It was translated from an account given by a wounded French artilleryman to a comrade in hospital, and was printed in the "Aberdeen Free Press" of September 18:—

"Never, never, shall I forget that most terrible scene when we rushed our horses and heavy guns across the field covered all over with the bodies of dead and dying German soldiers. As we swept across the field like a devastating storm, not heeding anything, we heard the creaking of bones under the horses' feet and the guns' wheels.

"The guns tottered as if they were running through a new-ploughed field. They heeled over when they passed over two human bodies, simultaneously, and every now and again the horses staggered, and stumbled, and slipped in their mad run over those hundreds and hundreds of corpses. I did not venture to look about; I kept my eyes steadily fixed on a distant point at my horse's neck.

"But it did not prevent me from hearing—and I did hear—the blood-stirring cries of agony and pain and despair, mingled with the fearful noise of the galloping horses and guns. And the most horrible were the cries of terror of those who, though seriously wounded, had hitherto escaped from death, and saw approaching at a furious rate that devastating avalanche of guns and horses which would the next moment crush those still breathing breasts and stamp life out of the bodies

"Only once had I more than a mere glimpse of this scene of horror. It was when my horse had slipped, and fell on one knee, and I looked down. The moment I raised my head again I saw on my left a man—a wreck of a man—spring to his feet and make a wild gesture with his arms as if to stop the deadly avalanche. He was knocked down by the horses of the guns next to mine, and I actually heard the creaking of his bones. And this maddening vision has ever since haunted me."

DEATH OF AN INDIAN ARMY OFFICER

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The death occurred at Perambore yesterday of honorary Captain Suleiman Khan Sahib Subadar Major. The deceased, who was fifty-eight years of age, had a distinguished career in the army and went through the China expedition and the Burmese war. About foruteen years ago, he retired, and was shortly afterwards appointed honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests on return from leave has been posted as Conservator, Northern Circle, Burma.

EMDEN'S LATEST RAID

HOW THE CRUISER GETS TO WORK.

A CAPTAIN'S NARRATIVE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Captain Archdeacon of the Chilkana interviewed by a "Madras Times" representative said that the Chilkana left Aden on Saturday in fine weather and followed the route that was reckoned safe. "On Monday morning we were off Minnicoy. There was a bit of a rain-squall at about 7-30 a.m., when I spied the cruiser through the mist. A shot across our bows brought us to a standstill and I knew that the cruiser was the Emden and there was nothing to do but to wait and see what was to come next. In half an hour a lieutenant and his party had come across in a lifeboat and had boarded the ship: then the lieutenant made his way to my cabin and said that it was his captain's intention that we were all to be put aboard the St. Egbert which was standing by. He was in a friendly mood, for he allowed us time enough to pack up our bags and baggage. Before we got off we had four boats and they did the transhipping. Our second engineer and myself were the last to leave the Chilkana. Meanwhile the Germans on board were dismantling our wireless installation and they took it across to their second collier Exford, for setting up there.

HOW THE CHILKANA WAS SUNK.

Their other collier the Buresk had already been fitted up with wireless. They took our food stores and after we had left our ship, the lieutenant with two others, who by that time had joined him from the Emden, remained aboard, apparently examining our cargo, a great deal of which was consigned for Madras. On the St. Egbert there were some 850 people crowded together with a solitary lady passenger amongst them. When the Germans had cleared out of the Chilkana the Emden came up and fired four shots at her. The first shot only slightly damaged her funnels, but with the fourth she was evidently sinking. It was her maiden voyage, so I had not been on her very long. But all the same, I felt pretty bad especially when within forty minutes from the first shot she went down bodily and that was the last we saw of her. Meanwhile the St. Egbert had been ordered to make for Cochin and we saw the Emden following us ata distance for a long way, as if to make sure that we were going where we were told. At Cochin we got a generous welcome and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the people of Cochin for all the hospitality that they so kindly gave us.

"NOT EASY TO CATCH HER."

"Yes" said the captain, in reply to an enquiry, "There are a lot of lascars and others still camped in Cochin and it would be well if they were got away as soon as possible. Some of them have a little money and it is likely that in a small town with nothing to do, a crowd of lascars may get out of hand; they ought to be sent either to Colombo or Bombay." Captain Archdeacon being asked about somebody's suggestion that a resolute skipper when called upon to halt, might steam full speed ahead and ram the Emden and topple her over, the Captain Archdeacon laughed. "Ram her," he exclaimed, "You would get torpedoed long before you got near her, and besides that she does not give you any chance of getting into position. As soon as she has fired across your bows she sweeps round in big circles and comes up astern." "Yes," he said in reply, "it is not easy to catch her, she gets wireless information. She doesn't allow herself to be impeded by her colliers; she puts her colliers at her base and makes raids; she can always communicate with them by wireless.

"But, it is disgraceful," he added, that ships should be allowed to be destroyed like this by one small cruiser; merchant ships ought to be convoyed. I hear there were two British cruisers in the Colombo harbour at the very time that all this was going on. At any rate," he added, "that is what I have been told, but I don't know if it is correct."

MADRAS FIRMS INCONVENIENCED.

A good deal of inconvenience has been caused to some of the local firms, as not a few of them had goods coming out by some of the vessels that have been sunk. The hospital ship Madras was getting out her supply of condensed milk on board one of the lost boats.

SOME MORE INTERESTING DETAILS.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The "Madras Mail" publishes some more interesting details gathered by its representative from Captain Archdeacon af the Chilkana. The Emden after capturing the Buresk about three weeks ago went into a lagoon of Diego Garcia, the largest island in the Chagos Archipelage, cleaned her boilers, heeled her over and scraped her bottom and repainted it. She then coaled from the Buresk and sallied forth in search of more victims. The first vessel sunk was the dredger which was on its way to New Zealand on Saturday evening. The Clan Grant was the next victim and on the same day the Benmore was captured. At 2 p.m., on Sunday the 18th instant the Troilus fell a victim, on Saturday afternoon the St. Egbert was taken, very early on Monday morning the Buresk and the Exford. This last vessel and the Buresk had cargoes of Admiralty coal and the captain said that if the Buresk had not been taken the Emden would have had to go and intern herself in some neutral port. Further, this raid was made only 120 miles from Cochin and the Captain's remarks regarding the so-called safety of trade routes were not complimentary. In regard to the value of ships and cargoes the Captain said the loss must be anything between £4 millions and £5millions. The Troilus was practically a new boat being only seven months old, she carried very valuable cargo of hundreds of tons of rubber, copper, tin, wool and tea She was shelled on Sunday and was very slow in sinking "She died hard and game." The shelling started at 10 a.m., when a few shells were fired into her; at 2 p.m., two or three more were fired and then she kept settling down and sank about 5 o'clock in the evening. The St. Egbert was from the Far East and carried a valuable cargo and was bound for New York. Being a neutral vessel she was not sunk but requisitioned to carry the captured crews.

Captain Archdeacon said that this was the twenty-third steamer taken. He added that the Emden knows exactly the sailings of the different vessels and is in possession of full information as to the happenings all the world over. The newspapers supply him with a good deal and there can be no doubt that there is communication with the Emden from somewhere.

WHERE SHE HID WHILE OVER-HAULING.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A Cochin correspondent writing on Wednesday evening says: Cochin presents a strange spectacle, swarming with dark blue-clad sailors of all sorts—Europeans, natives and Chinamen. The Europeans are encamped in tents on the small maidan round the monument, and the natives are in some long, low buildings near the post office and customs sheds.

The "Madras Mail" understands that previous to her last raid the Emden concealed herself for some time at the island of Diego Garcia, the largest island of the Chagos archipelago, and southernmost of the Maldives, where she cleaned out her boilers and repainted, and to some extent got her bottom cleaned.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—A "Times" leader says that the British public has hitherto been inclined to regard the Emden with amused tolerance. The time has come, however, to enquire when the Admiralty propose to terminate her audacious career. In a few weeks she has wasted for us nearly the price of a dreadnought. Now she is back in her old haunts. The further stoppage of Indian trade, it may be expected, is bound to increase the growing popular dissatisfaction with the measures taken to deal with the destroyers of commerce. The country fears that there is a tendency for the Admiralty to be too diffuse in its activities.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that the losses are the price we have to pay for the North Sea concentration, even so, we think it ought not now to be long before the Emden's career is ended.

MADRAS MERCANTILE OPINION.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A well known Madras merchant writing to the "Madras Mail" says:—"The only feasible way of checking the Emden's activities, appears to be that advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, namely to convoy shipping along the main trade routes. This method would ensure her either being met with by a warship or being starved off the ocean or drive her to seek some more fruitful field. One would imagine that to be the obvious method to adopt and considering the vital importance to this country of the safety of trade routes, it is surely time that the mercantile community and the press made themselves heard. This market has suffered more than any other by the Emden's operations and it behoves us to make every effort to ensure that we shall not suffer any further interruptions to trade as the result of her activities.

KISTNA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR AN INDIAN NAVY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The Kistna District Conference assembled for its twenty-third session at Ellore to-day. The Hon. Mr. M. Ramachandrao, in the course of his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee, referring to the recent depredations of the Emden, urged that the time had now come when this country ought to set about having a fleet of its own for home defence and that it was mainly a question of finance which was of vast importance. Considering the interests involved it ought not to be considered as out of the range of practical politics. Other portions of his speech dealt with educational and irrigation problems and other kindred matters.

CAPTURING THE ENEMIES' TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN U. P's.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The United Provinces Government has issued the following Communique:—

The possibility of replacing articles hitherto imported from Germany and Austria by local manufacturers has been under the consideration of the Local Government for some time past. A preliminary inquiry showed clearly that what must be aimed at is the development of existing industries as distinguished from the introduction of industries new to the United Provinces and requiring as a rule large capital expenditure and technical equipment. The possibilities of such development can, however, only be ascertained by careful local inquiries. A small committee consisting of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, and the Director of Industries, has accordingly been appointed to go into the whole question in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce and with the local committees which have taken up the matter in some of the cities and districts suffering most severely from the suspension of trade.

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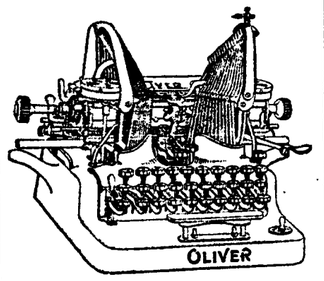

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SEDAN AVENGED.

GERMANS TRAPPED ON OLD BATTLEFIELD.

During the strategical retreat of the Allies from the Franco-Belgian frontier, before the victory of the Marne drove the invaders back the way they came, the Germans had not things all their own way, and suffered some severe defeats, notably at Guise and Sedan. I have just received writes the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" from Paris. some striking details from independent sources of the second battle in which the French exacted bloody revenge for their defeat of 1870.

The Germans were led into a trap and thousands of them were killed, mowed down by shell from the "Seventy-five" and bullets from the French quick-firing guns. The Meuse below Sedan ran red with blood. The greatest slaughter was effected near the bridges, which were blown up by the French, and near the pontoon bridge built by the Germans but also destroyed by the French. The French retreat was only dictated by general strategic reasons owing to the fact that the rest of the Allied line had been ordered to fall back.

The French general, whose name may not be given, in command of the army at this point ordered his troops to fall back across the bridges over the Meuse at Sedan and to take up positions on the opposite heights.

Two bridges were mined, but to deceive the Germans into thinking the French had retreated in haste they were left standing. The ruse succeeded, and the German troops. anxious to catch up with, as they imagined, the fast retreating French army, advanced over the bridges in dense formation.

When the greater portion of the German army was over the bridges an order was given for the French batteries to start firing. Three German regiments were then in the open in the valley of Sedan. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when they started to storm the crest of the hills on which the French were posted. The range had been carefully taken by the French gunners, and the German columns were swept by a merciless fire. They retreated in haste on the Meuse, but the French guns had been directed on the bridges, and these had been blown up. Their retreat was cut off, and whole regiments huddled together in the open formed an easy target.

RETREAT BY SWIMMING.

French regiments then advanced with quick-firing guns. and until dusk the butchery continued. Many of the German soldiers threw down their arms and attempted to swim back across the river. Many were drowned, as the river currents are particularly swift at this point. When night fell the French brought up searchlights and continued their fire. The 75 (i.e. 3in.) guns were firing at the rate of a dozen rounds a minute, and many batteries fired fully 400 rounds. During the night the French heavy artillery also joined in the battle, and incendiary shells, which they dropped at a distance of six miles, set fire to the forests in which the Germans sought shelter. The French front, which spread over a distance of fifteen miles, was marked by a ring of fire. The scene was lit up by the blazing woods.

In the morning an armistice of two hours was granted to the Germans to bury their dead and find their wounded. The French had suffered but small loss, a few dead and not many wounded. After the armistice the fight continued, and the Germans tried to cross the Meuse again. The French let them throw their bridge across and allowed half an infantry division and some cavalry to cross, and then for a second time the French artillery began its terrible fire.

The German troops could not advance. and a second armistice of two hours to bury the dead was given them. All through the afternoon the fight raged with ever-increasing German losses. The French could certainly have held the position indefinitely had it not been for their general plan of campaign, which necessitated a retrograde movement all along the line.

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SPEECH BY THE AGA KHAN.

GERMANY AS THE ENEMY OF MOSLEM NATIONS.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the leader of the South African Indians, presided at a meeting promoted by the Indian Volunteers Committee, of which he is the chairman, at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, on Thursday Oct. 1, when the Aga Khan gave a stirring and patriotic address on the loyal spirit of India at this crisis. There was a large attendance, chiefly of Indians, including the members of the Indian Field Ambulance Corps, which, is shortly proceeding to the front, under Colonel R. J. Baker, late of the Indian Medical Service.

The Chairman announced that his Highness had handed him a cheque for £200 to start a fund to provide extra comforts for the Indian Field Ambulance Corps when it proceeds to the front.

The Aga Khan, who was enthusiastically received, said he could not adequately express the feelings of pride and joy with which he was addressing young fellow-countrymen whose spontaneous desire actively to serve the King-Emperor in this supreme hour in the destinies of Europe and the world had found scope in the formation of the Indian Field Ambulance Corps They represented a spirit which was universal among their countrymen sojourning here. He envied them and the few Indians who had joined the Army the opportunity thus presented; and he hoped, if he got nothing more combatant to do, to join the corps as an interpreter. (Cheers.)

They had shown the spirit of true patriotism by placing their services unconditionally at the disposal of the authorities. as an earnest of India's desire to share the responsibilities, no less than the privileges of membership of the British Empire ((Cheers.) After all, they did no more than mirror in a different environment the wave of loyal enthusiasm which had swept through their Motherland.

"ABSOLUTELY UNITED."

In this supreme hour differences of race and creed counted for nothing among the King-Emperor's Indian subjects. (Loud cheers.) They were absolutely united in the common purpose of taking their full share in the trials and sorrows of the Empire, and in contributing to the sacrifices entailed by her unconquerable determination and that of her Allies to win through.

He had always been convinced that Germany was the most dangerous enemy of Turkey and other Moslem countries, for she was the Power most anxious to enter by "peaceful penetration" Asia Minor and Southern Persia. But she had been posing for years past as a sort of protector of Islam—though Heaven forbid that they should have such an immoral protector. (Loud cheers.) Happily, so far as the Moslem subjects of the King were concerned these efforts were absolutely futile. They would never break down the strong wall of their loyalty, which was based on the consciousness that their dearest interests, religious as well as civil, were guaranteed to them by British rule more securely than they could be by any other dominion.

All Indians knew that if Britain was ever weakened India's aspiration, India's whole future would go to pieces. On the other hand, India was an inexhaustible source of man power and wealth in natural resources to the British Empire. She asked no more in return than that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 should be kept in the letter and the spirit. (Loud cheers.)

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS IN THE PUNJAB

SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN 31 TAHSILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The rules relating to the appointment of the members of Panchayat and procedure of Panchayats in connection with the Civil Panchayat's Act are published in the Punjab Gazette. The appointments will be made by the Deputy Commissioners and only residents of districts over which the Panchayat has jurisdiction are eligible for appointment. The period of office will ordinarily be one year: the members may be suspended or removed for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct or other cause and in such cases, appeal against the order will lie to the Commissioner of the division. It is also notified that Panchayats have been constituted in 31 tahsils distributed between Karnal, Ambala, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Attock, Mianwali. Multan and Lyallpur districts. The numbers of these panchayats vary from 20 to 60 and the pecuniary limit of their jurisdiction is Rs. 50, except in Jullundur and Mianwali districts, where it is Rs. 100.

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Mr. M. Laul De. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,08,765; Bai Motlibai Nowroji, per Lady Petit, Rs. 100; Parish of Omerkhadi, per Mrs. D'Monte:—Catholic Ladies of St. Joseph's Church, Rs. 70, Rev. Paul Fernandes, Rs. 10, Miss L. Leeks, Rs 10, Mrs. C. Rodrigues, Rs. 10, total Rs. 100; Mr. K. S. P. Ramsingji, D. S P., Palanpur, Rs. 25; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—Mrs. N. Kiraparam, Rs 300, Oswal Bania Ladies, Rs. 101, The Kalifa of Dhanfalia, Rs. 100, Shrimali Bania Ladies Rs. 50, Mrs. T. D. Rana, Rs. 20, Mrs. Jusub H. H. Maklai, Rs. 20, Mrs. D. N. Phansalkar, Rs. 20, Sundries, Rs. 47, total Rs. 658; Nawab of Savanur, Rs. 200; Rani Saheb of Palitana, Rs. 200; East Khandesh, per Mrs. Rothfeld, 2nd instalment, Rs. 741; per Mrs. Fern:—Women of Isana Village,, Rs. 18, Women of Assarsa Village, Rs. 11. Women of Kapuria Village, Rs. 10, Women of Asanwad Village, Rs. 10, Women of Sardarpura Village, Rs. 5, total Rs. 54; A Hindu, Rs. 10; per Mrs. Slade:—Babra Thana, Rs. 104, Paliad Thana, Rs. 28, Chok Datha Thana, Rs 55, Sundries, Rs. 55, total Rs. 242; Shrimant Rani Saheb of Jath State, Rs. 500; Women of Jath State, Rs. 1,110; per Treasury Officer, Mahi Kantha, Rs. 468, Total Rs. 2,13,176.

Mrs. D K. R. Vacha, brass boxes, rug, holdall etc.

Mr. J. C. Curry, pipes.

Ladies of Nimar District, 1 case banians. mufflers etc.

Mrs. Col. Sergeant Sparrow, 50 pairs woollen socks.

Dharwar Ladies, jerseys, blankets and caps.

Ahmednagar Cantonment Ladies, shirts, vests, aprons etc.

Mrs. Wilshaw, Sohagpur, shirts, mufflers etc.

Anon. playing cards.

Mrs. Vanspall, Mr. Greenhill and Mr. Chaplin, Baroda, banians, sheets, towels, chair etc.

Belgaum Branch, 58 cases Hospital comforts and 3 cases, cigarettes, tobacco, pipes, nail-brushes etc.

Mr F. Xavier Burckel, 500 cigarettes, 6 tins tobacco.

Mr. M. C. Petit, bedsheets and pillowcovers.

Mr Dabholkar's tenants, per Mrs. M. Kamdar, 40 woollen shawls.

Zenana ladies of Aurungabad, vests, socks, mufflers etc.

Mrs. W. G. Fox and little girl, vests, nightshirt, muffler, cuffs etc.

per Mrs. Hancock, Porbandar, 2 cases drill and books.

Sholapur Branch, 1 case sleeping suits, bed-jackets, etc.

Christ Curch, Byculla, "Harvest Festival Gifts," shirts, caps, cuffs, socks, games, books etc.

Christian Women's Workparty and Girls of St. Agnes' School, Ahmednagar: 5 doz. triangular bandages.

Messrs Th. Vanadis and Co "Trafalgar Day Gift," large case of cigars, tobacco and cigarettes.

Per Mrs. Emmanuel, Alibag, tray cloths, handkerchiefs, stockings etc.

A Friend. Belgaum 2 bales Cotton.

Bai Daulatbai Hormaz Sheriar Irani, 10,000 cigarettes.

Surat Branch, 4 bales Resais.

Master Eric Voller, Cigarettes.

Clothing:—Mrs. Pickford, E. E. B., A Mr. Soodnerji Chappal, Mrs N. Eyres, Mrs. Pemberton, and Mrs. D. F. Stewart, Dacca.

Books and Magazines:—Miss Giffert, Mr. P. H. Reed, Anon, M.A.B., Nemo., Mr. F. H. Arjance, Mr. C. Mayne, Rajkot; Butler Ramjee D. Chikhlawalla, A Friend, Mr. H. B. Spiers, Mrs. Palton, Viramgaum; Mrs. Spilling, Mr. D. B. Binning, A Lady, Principal, Rajkumar College; Mrs. W. Jacob, Godhra; and Mr. F. M. Kanga.

J. A. D. MACBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

NAVAL FUND.

The following is the list of additional donations received towards Lady Peirse's Naval Fund in connection with the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,865; Miss M. C. Wild, Rs. 50; Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., Rs. 100; R. L. H. Rs. 150; Mrs. Frances J. Rothfeld, Rs. 100; E. D. M. Rs. 15; Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, Rs. 100; total Rs. 3,280.

Donations for the Naval Fund should be sent to Messrs. Cox & Co., bankers, Hornby Road, who have been authorised to receive and give receipts for such donations.

MEETING AT MANGALWEDHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALWEDHA, October 23.

A public meeting of all castes and communities of Mangalwedha in the Sangli State was held yesterday, British as well as state officials participating, to demonstrate loyalty to the Crown, pray for the success of the British arms and collect subscriptions in aid of the War Relief Fund. Meherban Nanasaheb Patwardhan the Chief of Sangli presided over the meeting.

TEMPERANCE IN THE PUNJAB,

In reviewing the excise administration in the Punjab in the past year the Lieutenant Governor says.—One of the chief needs of the administration is co-operation on practical common sense lines between the people and the officials. There are always enthusiasts ready to urge repression and the closure of shops, but very little practical aid is forthcoming in the prevention of illicit practices. The Financial Commissioner observes that it is unfortunately true that as a general rule little or no help is received, from the general public, and it is also true that in many districts the majority of the villagers are in active sympathy with the secret distiller. The various temperance societies are doing good work in preaching individual abstinence: their efforts, which so far are chiefly confined to the towns, should receive sympathy and legitimate encouragement from the local officers who are equally interested in reducing intemperance. To combat this effectively it will be necessary to extend the movement to rural tracts, and the action of the societies would probably be more effective if they devoted some of their energies to assisting the authorities in the detection and suppression of unauthorized manufacture. The example set in this respect by some of the new village panchayats in Gurdaspur is noteworthy and indicates the use that might be made of similar local agencies under judicious direction. Apart from the activities of special societies His Honour thinks that more use might be made of established representative bodies, such as District Boards and Municipal Committees, and he has asked the Financial Commissioner to formulate proposals for consulting these bodies.

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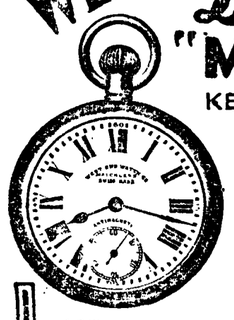

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The evening wraps now on view for the coming season have for their dominant note an extreme richness, both of material and decoration. They are cut wide at the neck, with turn-over Medicis collars. One noted was made of purple velvet, cut high to neck, with skunk strap collar and cuffs. This coat hung very full from the shoulders. It was worn over a soft black satin dress, which had a coat effect of purple satin; and this alliance of purple and black is a very favourite combination, and most elegant in effect. The under-bodice was of white ninon, with cross-over straps of black. Most of the evening bodices have flowers at the waistline. These bodices are nearly always V-shaped or oblong, though a few Medicis collars are still to be seen. The V is decidedly higher in front than at the back. A pretty black frock noted had a ninon tunic outlined with black velvet. The bodice of this was cut in a very deep V behind, while the front was almost high. The tunic was three-quarter length, cut square, and was split open at each side and weighted with heavy jet tassels. A black velvet three-decker skirt had the upper and lower decks of velvet and the middle one of pleated satin, edged with fur. Hand embroidery and jet ornaments are much used.

A STYLISH COSTUME.

The costume here shown is made up in tomato-red velours-de-laine, with a Medicis collar of lace. The charming little coatee fastens with a button effect in the front, and is cut away at the waist-line to show the belt. The sleeves are hardly more than threequarter length, slightly loose at the wrist, and having turn-back cuffs finished with buttons. The skirt is a particularly graceful shape, a little full about the hips, and narrowing at the foot. It is split up in front, and has a long row of buttons and buttonholes, but the opening is filled in, allowing plenty of room for easy walking. The accompanying hat may be of black, and trimmed with tomato-red ribbon, all black or tomato-red lined up with black. The bright colour next the face might be a little "trying."

LITTLE GIRL'S COAT.

A very charming coat for a small girl is shown in the accompanying sketch. It is of pale blue serge, and the collar, cuffs and belt are of black satin. The lower part of the coat is gathered into a particularly well-shaped yoke just below the shoulder line; these gathers must not be at all full, or the effect will be spoilt. The sleeves are quite long to the wrist. The well-shaped belt is set low on the waist, and is drawn through a fancy buckle in front. The coat slopes off a little from front to back, to show a glimpse of the dainty frock underneath. The hat may be of blue to match the coat, with a black pompon; and the whole would make a very desirable fit-out for autumn and early winter.

A PRETTY HAT.

The hat illustrated is of the close-fitting persuasion and is made of white taffetas and navy-blue rice straw, finished by a darkblue mount. The brim of the hat suggest the sailor shape; but the crown is high and domed. The shape is covered with the white taffetas, and the soft navy straw is then fixed round to form a deep band. This straw is as soft as satin, and can be very easily manipulated. The band is finished in front with a blue buckle, which does double duty in that it covers the stem of the particularly graceful mount. The home milliner might readily undertake the manufacture of a hat of this kind, and the necessary materials would be very inexpensive.

THE MUSIC OF WAR AND PEACE.

THE PACIFISTS' PLEA.

When we say that march music stirs the blood we do it and ourselves an injustice, says "The Times." It stirs something deeper than that in us; for soldiers on the march, singing as they go, are life itself become music, and it is as if a symphony of Beethoven had turned from art into fact. There we see men still men, but all made one in fellowship, with one impulse sounding in their tramp and in their voices. Yet, though they are men, they are no longer individuals, each thinking of his skin or his stomach, but rather notes of a great tune that are lost in its certainty and singleness of purpose.

So when we see and hear them we wish that all life were a march and all mankind an army with this concord and simplicity of duty; and that is the reason why nations so often seem to go wild with delight when war is declared. They feel then that their whole life is lifted and unified by a great common purpose. The nation becomes one, and the city mob, at other times so aimless, so frivolous, so much at odds with itself, lives as if it were marching to music, as if it were itself music. In a moment it escapes from the meaningless routine imposed upon it by the struggle for life, from all the separate little duties that make little conflicts between man and man. There is the enemy massing on the frontier, and here is the nation in one mass and one brotherhood moving against them. The petty strifes of no issue and no import change into one momentous struggle that must be lost or won. History is making itself before men's eyes, and they themselves are a part of it. No wonder, then, that they should give themselves up to a great holiday of the emotions; and though this may express itself basely, as is the way of mobs, in the wrecking of embassies and the pelting of foreigners, yet it is not all base, and even in Berlin it means something more than hatred or vanity or self-deceiving panic.

ADVENTURE OF LOVE.

But this very rapture of escape from routine is a sign of failure in life, a proof that the routine is something to be escaped from at all costs. War is the one chance of collective happiness for an aimless society, as love is the one chance of private happiness for an aimless man. In both cases a bodily instinct supplies the impulse and makes both for the moment aware of their souls; and both sink back into their aimlessness as soon as the impulse is spent and the instinct satisfied. But a man who knows the adventures of the mind and the spirit does not find his soul and lose it again with this single adventure of love; nor does a society that knows how to live when at peace find its soul and lose it again with the single adventure of war. And here is a lesson for those eager pacifists who try to make us love peace by talking of the folly and the horrors of war. We shall only love peace when we have made it worthy of our love. Until then there will still be a narrow truth in the saying, "Si vis pacem, para bellum." But that must give way to the greater truth that if you would have peace you must make it finer than war. And there is something to be learnt from war, from its discipline, and sacrifice, and concord, of what peace ought to be.

For instance, there was that letter which a private soldier sent to the father of an officer who was killed in action at Landrecies. "He was a gentleman and a soldier. The last day he was alive we had got a cup of tea in the trenches, and we asked him if he would have a drink. He said 'No; drink it yourselves; you are in want of it.' And then, with a smile, he added, 'We have to hold the trenches to-day.'" And the letter ends, "He died doing his duty and like the officer and gentleman he was." We have often heard the words "an officer and a gentleman" used in peace time, and perhaps they seemed to us only a pompous phrase. But in this letter written from the front they are full of meaning. To be a gentleman there is not a class distinction, not a matter of custom or dialect, or dress, on money It is to be a leader in whom the led have faith because he makes his duty harder than theirs and thinks of that, not of his superiority. So he can lead them with a smile, "like the officer and gentleman that he is."

WHAT KIND OF PEACE IS WANTED.

But if peace is to make us forget the glory of war, it must be a peace in which the word "gentleman" will keep that fullness of meaning; so that, when it is used of a man, it may give him that joy which it must have given to that father when it was so used of his son. We know what is thought of an officer who is lazy and considers his own comfort in the field; but a gentleman in peace time can be lazy and consider nothing but his own comfort, and he will still be thought a gentleman and think himself one. No one expects such a man to be a leader because he is rich or has spent many years in learning, and few would have faith in him if he led. He is tested by nothing except his customs, his dialect, his dress, and his money. The most the poor expect of him is a civil tongue and a careless generosity in trifles; for these things they call him a gentleman, and often there is an indulgent contempt in their use of the word.

Well, war does us this good at least—that it makes us suddenly aware of the difference between a gentleman at his club and a gentleman in the trenches. Beautiful things happen between officers and men when the British Army is at war, and it brings the tears to our eyes to hear of them. But it is not enough to feel these fine emotions and because of them to say that war is not all an evil. That is so only if war teaches us how to make a finer peace and one that will cure us of all desire for war; a peace in which gentlemen will prove themselves, as these officers proved themselves, and if they do not they will lose the name of gentlemen. In war, too, there is a chance of great adventures for all men, rich and poor; and the poorest can be a hero. But we must make a peace in which the poorest will have a chance of the adventures of the mind and spirit, and in which all men will know that these are worth more than riches or the respect now given to riches. We know how the French soldiers of the Revolution fought because it was said that each of them had a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack. In peace our poor ought to be like those armies of the Revolution, with the same sense of purpose in their lives and a great chance before them. Then peace would not be the negative thing it is now, but positive and filled with its own adventures, because of which no one would desire the adventures of war. Order to us now means a state in which the poor demand no more than is given to them and the rich can enjoy their riches without fear. It should mean an order like that of armies in the field, made by the tie between leaders and led, the tie of a common duty and a common opportunity. It should be the order, not of aimlessness and stagnation, but of purpose and advance. Then war would be merely a distraction from that purpose and a check to that advance, and men would be as impatient of it as if it were a noise breaking in upon music

ADVENTURES OF PEACE.

We spoke of the adventures of peace, adventures of the mind and spirit. Most men know so little of these that to them the artist, the philosopher, the saint, the man of science are not adventurers at all. They cannot believe in the exultation of victory where there is no enemy, in the thrill of discovery where there are no material obstacles to overcome. To them, and we cannot wonder at it, work is all part of the struggle for life and of the routine imposed upon men by that struggle; and peace means that routine unbroken and uninspired. They may try to escape from it by gambling, by sport, by debauchery, by all the varieties of what we are pleased to call pleasure, and finally by war. But there is another escape possible now to our civilization with its new command of all the forces of nature, an escape into the freedom of the mind which art and thought and religion offer to us. But what have we done yet with all our power to make that freedom possible to all? The great mass of men, it is thought, should exercise their moral faculties, for by means of them order is preserved among us, but not their artistic or their intellectual. These are to be exercised only by the well-to-do. Yet how little even they exercise them in proportion to the opportunities given them by leisure and education. How constantly they refuse all the adventures of thought and emotion which the universe and its unfathomed harmonies offer to them. How can we have time for war among ourselves when there is infinity before us to be felt and probed in so short a span of life, when we have the power to create another world of art with all the hopes and desires of men shaping it and sounding through it? If we saw our opportunity, and if it were open to all of us, we should have no time for war, and there would be an end among us of all fictitious distinctions, as there is in war itself, where the common man is no more thought of as a vulgarian or a fool but has his part in the music of the march and the glory of his country. So, then, he would have his part in the music of peace and in a glory of victory which meant no shame to any vanquished.

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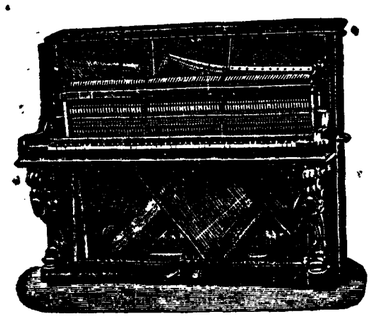

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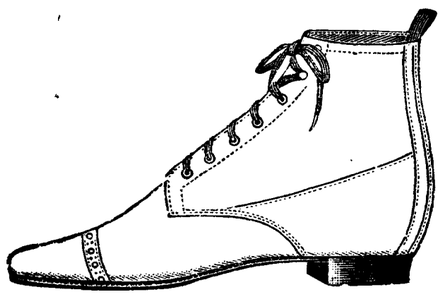

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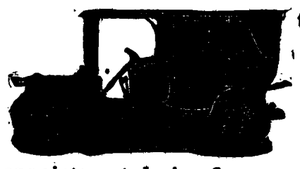

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